Roy Wilkins Vows Action In Elections

By LOUIS MARTIN

"We are going to take the masks' off the Dixiecrats who are passing for Republicans and Democrats in the U. S. Congress and we are going to fight them in election districts in the North and the South."

So declared Roy Wilkins, the new acting head of the NAACP, who stopped briefly in Chicago Friday en route to the 40th Annual Conference of the NAACP in Los Angeles. He was accompanied by his wife.

Commenting on the sensational success of the legal fights of the NAACP, the tall, well-groomed NAACP spokesman stated, "The Congress has lagged behind the courts."

While the legal work will continue and expand, Mr. Wilkins pointed out that the NAACP has had only modest success in pushing civil rights legislation on a national level.

"Our goal will be," Mr. Wilkins continued, "the elimination of the Dixiecrats from the Congress in every area where Negro voters can reach them whether in Illinois or Texas."

The political action will take three principal directions according to Mr. Wilkins. The NAACP will concentrate on, first, registering voters, second, explaining the issues of the election and, third, laying bare the full record of the candidates.

Commenting on the 40th NAACP Conference at Los Angeles, Mr. Wilkins stated that 700 delegates from 34 states were expected. "The basic goal of our conference," Mr. Wilkins declared, "is to recapture the crusading spirit of the founders of the association."

In his keynote speech which will highlight the opening meeting of the conference Tuesday, Mr. Wilkins asks for broader action in the legal, political and legislative fight for civil rights. He also asks for a new national educational and publicity drive that will rally the latent decency of the American people in the interests of full citizenship for all.

The presentation of the Spingarn Medal by Madame V. J. Pandit of India to Dr. Ralph Bunche at a ceremony in Hollywood Bowl will climax the week-long conference. Among the principal speakers on the program are Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Carey McWilliams, Charles H. Houston, Governor William H. Hastie, Madame V. J. Pandit and Dr. Ralph Bunche.

The delegates will be greeted by Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles and other municipal and tate officials.

Freedom Fund Drive Is Pushed

Leaders of the one-month Freedom Fund Campaign of the St. Louis NAACP, prepared to go over the top in its drive for $5,000 as a meeting of all the business, civic, social, labor, and political leaders was called for Tuesday, Nov. 1 at the Pine Street YMCA. Rev. J. M. Petigrew, president of the local branch announced that Harvey E. Parham, prominent labor leader and NAACP official has replaced Dr. W. W. Yerby, as campaign chairman.

Parham said Tuesday's meeting of all the community leaders is being called because everyone should be given an opportunity to take part in the Freedom Fund campaign for equal education in St. Louis. "We are determined that Negro children should have equality and nothing less than equality will be accepted" he said. The NAACP has four equal education suits against the Board of Education.

The drive which opened last week, got off to an excellent start with many NAACP executive committee members pledging to raise $100. These were Rev. James E. Cook, Dr. W. W. Yerby, Mrs. Kitty Hall, Mrs. Helen McClain, Mrs. A. N. Vaughn, Joseph W. B. Clark, Mrs. Maggie White, Mrs. Bessie King, and John P. Buckner.

Regular report meetings in the drive are being held each Friday at 8 p.m., in the NAACP OFFICE, ROOM 312, PEOPLES FINANCE BUILDING, 11 N. JEFFERSON. Anyone finding it impossible to be at the meeting Tuesday night can call Parham at the office any time Tuesday.

Both Regarded As "Persona Non Grata"

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Battle lines between the national office of the NAACP and its local branches were more tightly drawn here last week as nineteen of the state's forty-two branches approved a resolution recommending the placing of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois on the national board of directors of the organization and a move was started to have Judge Jane Bolin placed back on the national board.

Both Judge Bolin and Dr. DuBois are generally regarded as "persona non grata" at national headquarters of the NAACP. Dr. DuBois was thrown out of the organization last year when he tangled with Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, and Judge Bolin's name was dropped by the nominating committee this year for allegedly failing to cooperate with the NAACP high command.

BOLIN, DUBOIS SELECTED

NEW YORK -(NNPA) - The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said last Friday that Judge Jane Bolin and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois have been selected by petition as candidates for the national board of directors of the NAACP.

Under rules of the organization any person recommended by thirty NAACP members is placed on the ballot as a candidate for the board of directors.Moves taken at the State NAACP convention held at New Rochelle last week, and independent action of the New York and Jamacia branches assured Dr. DuBois and Judge Bolin of being on the ballot when the board is selected by a vote of all the branches.

Dr. DuBois was supported at the New Rochelle meeting by a coalition of members who are still smarting under the summary dismissal from the organization last year. Guy Brewer, chairman of the legislative committee of the Jamacia Branch who offfered the resolution, said a group of friends of Dr. DuBois have formed an organization to get in touch with all the branches in the nation to urge them to support Dr. DuBois in the selection of directors.

Brewer said the state convention had held a "hectic" session in discussing Walter White, the organization's secretary now on leave of absence.

LOSSES NOTED

He said it was pointed out at the convention that membership in the state branches had dropped about 15 per cent and said many delegates attributed the loss in membership to the raising of the membership fee from $1 to $2.

Brewer said the convention took the position that Mr. White was free to take any individual action which he saw fit to take, but that some of his actions had reflected on the organization.

Illustrating his point, Brewer said the President of the United States was at liberty to use the term "S. O. B.," but that its use reflected on the Government, of which he is the head.

While the nomination of Dr. Du Bois was expected to cause concern in the national headquarters, the nomination of Judge Bolin was seen as cutting an even wider gap in the differences between the branches and the national office.

Although it was vigorously denied by the national office, Judge Bolin has been reliably reported to have been at odds with both Roy Wilkins, NAACP acting secretary and Henry Moon, the organization's public relations director. Some sources have credited Wilkins and Moon with spearheading the drive to have Judge Bolin's name dropped by the nominating committee. although the two men have vigorously denied this.

It is known, however, that Judge Bolin sent a strongly worded letter to Mr. Wilkins, commenting on the action taken against her by the nominating committee.

Youth Confab

Mrs. Fisher On NAACP Honor List

DAYTON, Ohio—Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, plaintiff in a three-year lawsuit for admission to the University of Oklahoma law school, will be presented with a plaque honoring her as the young Negro making the most outstanding contribution to better human relations during the past year, at the eleventh annual Youth Conference of the NAACP to be held here Nov. 9-12.

Also to be honored as trail blazers in the fight against jim crow in higher education are Edith Mae Irby, first Negro to attend the University of Arkansas Medical School, and Herman Barnett, who became the first Negro student of the University of Texas when he was accepted at the university's medical school on Aug. 24.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, national NAACP youth secretary, announced this week that credentials have been coming in from the more than four hundred representatives of NAACP youth councils and college chapters expected to attend the conference.

Gov. Williams to Talk in City

Gov. Williams will be the principal speaker at a testimonial dinner honoring Edward M. Swan, retiring secretary of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Swan

The banquet will be held Thursday at the Lucy Thurman YWCA branch.

A leader in the Michigan Committee on Civil Rights and an executive board member of Americans for Democratic Action, Swan is leaving his post with the NAACP to become manager of the Carleton-Plaza Hotel.

Federated Clubs

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

NATIONAL ASS'N COLORED WOMEN ISSUES BULLETIN

"Achieving Our Goals" is the theme set by Dr. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, as publicized in the first national bulletin of her administration this month (March, 1949) from headquarters 1114 "O" Street, Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Hannah Corinne Lowry, executive secretary.

Dr. Stewart outlines her goals as follows:—

FOUR GOALS

1—Serving the women of the nation through the national headquarters board with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as chairman. Affairs of the nation and of racial advancement are the concern of Negro women. Members must work to promote better race relations and international understanding through our national headquarters. The maintenance of an executive officer in the capital of the nation should enable our headquarters to serve as a clearing house for nonpartisan information on the state of the nation, and make known the opinion of Negro women to their representatives in Congress, and the president of the United States on important legislation. This was the original purpose of establishing national headquarters.

Rebecca Taylor

2—Rehabilitating the Douglass Home and perpetuating it as a national shrine. Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart is the national chairman. This home collects and preserves everything of interest concerning the life and times of the late Frederick Douglass including relics, battle flags, statuary and other valuable historical souvenirs.

3—Raising the educational level of the race through increased grants from the Hallie Quinn Brown Scholarship Loan Fund—Dr. Hallie Q. Brown, chairman. The 1940 census showed that one out of every two Negro women in the rural South and one out of every four in cities throughout the nation lack basic education. This fund furnishes $500.00 a year to help two students at $250.00 each without interest. It is limited to juniors and seniors in any recognized college.

4—National Association of Colored Girls—Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, chairman. Its object is to give Negro girls the ideals and teach the traditions of the founders of the NACW, the right conception of health, beauty, love, home and service, and to enroll them finally in the vast army of adult members who must continue to direct the lives of Negro children in these United States of America.

DEPARTMENTS

The departments of NACW are listed in the bulletin as Mother, Home and Child; Women in industry; Phyllis Wheatley; Legislation; Business; Arts and Crafts; Interracial; Education Peace, and Press and Publicity. The bulletin also carries the names of the thirteen past presidents of the Association and a roster of the officers elected at the biennial meeting in Seattle Washington in August of 1949, with their addresses. I shall publish them for you at a later date.

OFFICE PERSONNEL

At headquarters 1114 "O" st., Washington, D. C., you will find our executive secretary, Mrs. H. Corinne Lowry; office secretary, Mrs. June W. Morris; office clerk, Mrs. Carrie A. Hackley, and public relations consultant and legislative analyst, Miss Pauline Myers.

PRESS AND PUBLICITY

The department of Press and Publicity has been assigned to cover the five regional associations under the national chairmanship of Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, 3224 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill. The regional chairmen are: Northeastern—Mrs. Mazie Mossell Griffin, 1732 Lombard st., Philadelphia. Pa., Northwestern—Mrs. Ada P. Crutcher, 246 East "J" st., Casper, Wyoming; Southeastern—Mrs. Sadie Brooks, State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Ala.; Southwestern—Mrs. Myrtle Stilson, 117 Pleasant st., Tulare, Calif., Central—Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, 3224 Prairie ave., Chicago, Ill.

ASS'N OF COLORED WOMEN SPONSORS ESSAY CONTEST

Through the girls department of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, under the leadership of Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines of 3262 Vernon ave., the annual essay contest of the district will be held Sunday, April 21, 1949, at 3 p. m., at Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Parkway. The subject will be "The Part Played By Negroes In The Armed Forces Of Our Country." Any high school student living in the Northern District is eligible. Essays must not exceed 1200 words; must be typewritten on one side of the paper only; two copies must be made—one to be submitted to the local committee and one to be kept by the contestant.

Gradings: Subject matter 50 per cent; originality 15; composition 25 and delivery 10. Essay must be submitted to the contest chairman on or before April 10., with name, address, name of school and year attached to manuscripts in a sealed envelope.

Judges: Five qualified judges will be selected by the contest committee. They will grade the submitted essays, adding points for delivery on the day of the contest. The decision of the judges will be final.

First, second and third prizes will be given to the contestants winning first, second and third places in the contest by the decision of the judges. These awards will be solicited by the contest committee from business establishments doing business in the Northern District.

Contest Committee: Mesdames Willie Mae Johnson, Supervisor, C. N. D. C. G., Mary Grundy, Jane Belt, Ruth J. Steele, Mrs. Beatrice L. Murray, Catherine E. Johnson, Mrs. Esther P. Burns, Jeannette Heard, Grace Lee Stevens, Alberta Nance, Margaret Hayes, President and ex-officio member, Irene McCoy Gaines, Chairman.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times.]

REUTHER ON BOARD OF NEGRO AID GROUP

Five new members, including Walter Reuther, international president of the United Automobile Workers, were elected yesterday to two-year terms as directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The action was taken at the fortieth annual meeting of the association at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street.

The group adopted a resolution calling for "abolition of archaic procedural rules" in Congress to prepare the way for passage of civil rights measures and other social welfare legislation.

In his annual report, Walter White, secretary of the organization, announced the appointment of Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University as consultant on the United Nations and colonial problems. Dr. Logan replaces Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who has taken a new post with the Council on African Affairs, Inc., 23 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The association now has a total membership of nearly 500,000 in 1,551 active branches in forty-five states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii, Mr. White reported.

Other new board members are Dr. Joseph A. Berry of the staff of the Tuskegee, Ala., veterans hospital; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, formerly field secretary of the organization; A. Maceo Smith, race relations adviser, Federal Housing Agency, and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, vice president of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the NAACP.

Achievements In 1948 Listed By Walter White

Annual Report Made At Meeting Held In New York On Monday

NEW YORK—Plans for celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were outlined in the report for 1948 of Walter White, executive secretary, presented before the 40th annual meeting of the association held here Monday.

High in importance in the record for 1948, according to Mr. White, is the vital role played by Negro voters in last year's election.

Citing the unity of Negro voters behind candidates supporting a full civil rights program as contributing heavily to the election of a liberal administration and Congress, Mr. White indicated that the NAACP "will rally its total resources to secure enactment by the 81st Congress of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and federal fair employment practices laws along with other progressive social legislation.

MORE VOTERS IN SOUTH

By 1950, he predicted, there will be approximately 2,000,000 Negro voters in the South who will be in a position to help in the election of liberal Congressmen from that region.

Two outstanding NAACP legal victories of the year, according to the secretary's report, were the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of McGhee vs. Sipes, in which restrictive covenants were declared legally unenforceable, and the decisions of Judge J. Waties Waring of South Carolina outlawing the "white" primary election in that state.

In the educational field, Mr. White cited the successful cases which won equalization of teachers' salaries in Alabama and Louisiana, and mentioned the continuing fight for equality of opportunity in higher education in Oklahoma, Texas, and other Southern states.

He also noted that the NAACP national board of directors is on record as firm in its opposition to the proposed regional plan for segregated education and asserted that the association will present "implacable opposition to the ratification of such a plan by Congress."

BARNES CASE

The reinstatement of Frank Barnes, suspended postal employee of Santa Monica, Calif., was cited as the first victory won by the NAACP under its recently-announced policy of intervention in loyalty probes in cases where charges of disloyalty are based upon race or color or membership or activity in the NAACP.

Mr. White related observations he made as an adviser to the United States delegation to the Paris session of the United Nations General Assembly, and praised the Assembly for its adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights.

Gloster B. Current, director of branches, noted in his report that 234 new units of the NAACP were chartered in 1948 and that Maine has become the forty-fifth state to join the association.

The NAACP: Forty Years Old

IN 1909 a group of white liberals with a sprinkling of Negroes gathered in New York City and launched the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This year the association is marking the fortieth year of activity.

In 1909 it had but a handful of members and only one branch.

In 1949 it has almost 500,000 members and 1,551 branches, and is the largest organization of its kind in this country and perhaps in the world.

The association was launched directly as a result of the shock of the Springfield, Ill., race riot, but the founders also saw the necessity of some weapon for coping with the rising tide of mob violence against Negroes, the Grandfather clauses restricting the suffrage of Negroes, the increasing rash of local ordinances restricting Negro residence to sharply defined areas and the growing defenselessness of Negroes in

courts of supposed justice, North and South.

By the most extreme estimate there were only two lynchings in the United States in 1948, but in 1908 there were ninety-seven lynchings, or nearly two every week!

In 1908 the Southern Negro had been virtually eliminated from politics, but in 1948 close to a quarter-million in Dixie voted, and more will vote in the future.

In 1909 it was almost impossible to get the Negro's point of view in any high-class periodical, the daily press unashamedly sensationalized every alleged Negro crime with front page streamers, the Negro was the butt of the most caustic humor and the Southern courts in which he appeared were run like burlesque shows.

The NAACP is not solely responsible for the remarkable changes that have taken place in race relations since 1909, but it certainly deserves a large share of the credit and a membership thrice the size it has.

SHOULD INVITE WHITE CITIZENS

A letter appearing in a South Carolina newspaper a week or so ago suggested that the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) is among Negroes what the KKK (Ku Klux Klan) is among white people.

In all probability, the author of that letter believed this to be a fact, and there are many other whites who, mis-informed as that author, believe the NAACP is some sort of monstrous organization, whose one big purpose is to agitate the race question and to make living uncomfortable for everybody.

Of course nothing is farther from fact. From its beginning, 40 years ago, the NAACP has been an interracial organization, whose main work has been legal in nature, but which has also done much to present true facts and figures, and legal ways of adjusting differences wherever these prevail. Little mention is ever made of the numerous instances of cooperation between the NAACP and authorities. Only the extreme cases are made public; so it would appear.

The NAACP draws most of its money, memberships, grants, etc., from white citizens. Many of these live in the South and quite a number in South Carolina. There are native-born white citizens who hold membership in the organization and who give occasionally for its support. But the number can and should be increased. Just now, the latter day KKK is riding helter-skelter in South Carolina drumming up hate-spewing groups at the rate of ten dollars a head. It appears to be picking up members here and there. At the same time, the NAACP is also campaigning for memberships. These cost two dollars a year, and everything is done in the day time and in orderly fashion. Members don't need to buy sheets and masks to belong to it. It is an open and honorable organization, recognized as such by the U. S. Department of Justice. The same cannot be said about the KKK.

It appears to us that the seventy-odd NAACP branches in South Carolina might do a double good at this time by inviting local white citizens to affiliate themselves with the NAACP. Once they get into it and find that it is not angry with anybody and is willing at all times to cooperate where there is honest effort and intention to allow justice, they will continue to rejoin, and will urge their personal friends to do likewise.

Southern Regional Conference Acts On Civil Rights Bills

RALEIGH — More than two thousand people crowded into the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium to hear NAACP Secretary Walter White address the closing session of the fifth annual meeting of the South-eastern Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held here this week.

In a statement of policy and action issued by the conference, delegates pledged continued attention and action in the field of civil rights with emphasis on suffrage, employment, education, transportation and the right of personal safety.

Support was pledged for the following bills now pending before the Congress of the United States: S-174 and the companion bill HR-192 known as the National Act Against Discrimination in Employment; the Anti-Lynching Bill introduced by Senators Humphrey, Morse and Wagner, and its companion, HR-795 providing prison terms and fines for lynch mobsters and conspiring state officers; S-852 and companion bill HR-22, the Anti-Jim Crow Travel Bill, which would prohibit segregation of passengers in interstate travel in trains, dining cars, buses, railroad and bus stations; S-119 and three companion bills, HR-7, HR-117 and HR-1350, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, which would prohibit the requirement of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in federal elections.

Lucille Black, acting director of NAACP branches, announced that 250 delegates attended the conference, representing branches in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

called again for changes in some congressional rules.

The group's annual meeting has urged the Senate to ban what the N. A. A. C. P. called "anti-democratic filibusters" and the House to remove "poll-tax congressmen" from control of important committees.

A resolution, adopted shortly after the new Congress opened, said "abolition of archaic procedural rules" is a "first obligation" toward enactment of civil rights measures.

A campaign to gain public support for congressional rules changes has been given top priority on the N. A. A. C. P.'s 1949 program.

Executive Secretary Walter White said the association will continue its fight against what he called "the proposed regional plan for segregated education," as backed by some Southern political leaders.

Five new members were elected to the board: Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Walter Reuther, Detroit; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Tex., and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, Camden. N. J.

National Negro Group Asks Congress To Ban Old Procedural Rules

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has

Rayford Logan Becomes NAACP Foreign Adviser

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Appointment of Rayford W. Logan, Howard University professor of history, as a consultant to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on United Nations and colonial problems was announced here this week by Walter White, NAACP secretary.

Dr. Logan, who will continue his duties at Howard while being available for consultation with the NAACP, has established an enviable reputation as an authority on international and colonial issues. He contributed the chapter on the Charter of the United Nations and its Provisions for Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities in the booklet, "An Appeal to the World," published by the NAACP under the editorial direction of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He has also contributed to numerous scholarly journals and edited the symposium, "What the Negro Wants," published by the University of North Carolina.

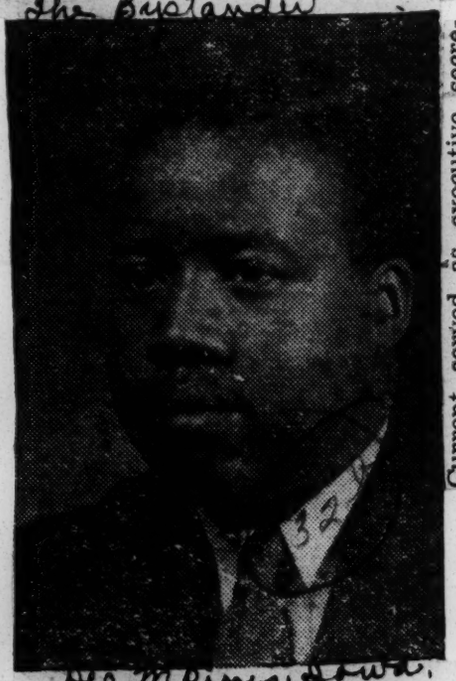
LAMPKIN RETIRES

Retirement of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, for 19 years the Association's field secretary, was also announced by Mr. White. Mrs. Lampkin resigned because of her health. She was elected a member of the NAACP Board of Directors at the annual meeting here this week.

"Mrs. Lampkin has seen and helped this Association grow to its present size," Mr. White said. "This expansion would not have been possible without her untiring and unselfish aid."

Other personnel changes include the resignation of Miss Marion O. Bond, assistant field secretary, who plans to return to college for graduate study, and the appointment of Miss Anne Brown as a new assistant field secretary. Miss Brown, who attended Hunter College, had until her promotion, worked as a secretary in the Association's legal department. The Association expressed regret upon losing Miss Bond, who for two years was one of the most effective workers in the branch department.

GETS NAACP LEAVE



GLOSTER B. CURRENT

New York—Gloster B. Current, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1946, has been granted a leave of absence because of ill health, Walter White, NAACP secretary, announced this week. Mr. Current was immediately hospitalized for a period of at least six months.

Miss Lucile Black, membership secretary, was named acting director of branches to serve during the period of Mr. Current's absence.

Prior to his appointment to the National staff of the NAACP, Mr. Current served as executive secretary of the Association's branch in Detroit which, during his term of office, became the largest NAACP branch in the country. As a young man just out of college, he organized the NAACP Youth Councils in Detroit in 1936. A columnist for The Michigan Chronicle, Mr. Current has also contributed to such publications as The Detroit Magazine, Headlines, The Crisis, and Color. In 1945, he was the NAACP delegate to the World Youth Conference in London.

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

NAACP Deserves Ten Times More Support Than It Gets

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

THIS is the season of celebration. This month we customarily celebrate the birthdays of Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, as well as Negro History Week and Negro Newspaper Week, but in addition we celebrate, this year, the fortieth birthday of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now the leading organization of its kind in the world.

George S. Schuyler

Organized Feb. 12, 1909, by liberal white people of distinction in national affairs, the first meeting from which the call emanated was organized at the instance of that grand American, Miss Mary White Overington, who lived among and had written about the lives of tenement Negroes in New York. After reading an article in **The Independent** by William English Walling, a white Southerner, scoring the two-day race riot in Springfield, Ill., in the summer of 1908, Miss Ovington wrote to him about setting on foot some movement to counteract the growing desperation of the Negro's position in the country. Along with Dr. Henry Moscowitz, a distinguished New York Jew, they met in a little room in a New York apartment, and discussed ways and means of launching a movement. This was in January, 1909. There and then they decided to open their campaign on Feb. 12, 1909.

* * *

FEW WHO WILL read this were alive then and even fewer understand how perilous was the position of the Negro. All of the Southern States had disfranchised him through poll taxes, grandfather clauses and "understanding the Constitution" provisions. There were at least two lynchings each week. Residential segregation was marching on its nefarious way. Race relations were worsening in the North. Negro schooling in the South was a grim joke. Northern Negroes were restricted to hotel and domestic work, portering, common labor and stevedoring, and were being systematically excluded from hotels, restaurants and other places of public accommodation.

It was this worsening social and economic condition of the Negro which had given rise to the Niagara Movement spearheaded by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, William Pickens and other prominent Negroes at a conference (1905) at Niagara Falls. Those who supported that effort later joined the NAACP, and thus made it interracial.

* * *

BECAUSE THERE IS a growing race chauvinism among us and an antipathy on the part of some of us to all white Southerners, it might be well to stress that Mr. Walling was a Southerner and most of those signing the original call were white. In addition to Miss Ovington, Mr. Walling, Dr. Moscowitz and Oswald Garrison Villard, signatories included Dr. John Dewey, William Lloyd Garrison, William Dean Howells, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Hamilton Holt, Florence Kelley, John E. Milholland, Mary E. MacDowell, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Lincoln Steffens, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Lillian D. Wald, Mary E. Woolley, Mrs. Rodman Wharton, Harriet Stanton Blatch and many others whose names are less familiar to people of today but who were powers in public affairs then. Among the Negro signers were Prof. W. L. Bulkley of New York, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett of Chicago, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of Atlanta, Rev. Francis J. Grimke of Washington and Bishop Alexander Walters of New York.

* * *

THE FIRST BIG conference was held May 30 in Cooper Union, New York, after an informal reception at the Henry Street Settlement given by Miss Lillian D. Wald (after whom a great housing project has been named). Over 1,000 people were present. A committee of forty was formed to continue the work. The next May (1910), the conference was held, which led to the permanent organization of the NAACP, with the eminent Boston jurist, Moorfield Storey as president, Walling as chairman of the executive committee, Milholland as treasurer, Villard as disbursing treasurer, Miss Frances Blascoer as executive secretary, and the redoubtable Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as director of publicity and research. Two offices were secured in the Evening Post Building (then edited by Mr. Villard) and the association was on its way, albeit funds were scarce.

IT IS A FAR CRY from those early days when the Negro really had "a right to sing the blues," as the song goes, to these days, forty years after, when the association has 1,600 branches, a half million members and a record of truly remarkable victories to its credit. It has beaten the drive for local jim-crow residential ordinances. It has destroyed residential convenants. Its efforts for anti-lynching legislation have compelled the South to virtually abolish lynching. It has won decisions in court which have made it possible for Southern Negroes to vote. It has won a better deal for Negroes in the courts, in literature, in the press, in the movies and on the stage. Its victories for Negroes in schooling are well known.

While many other forces have been at work, North and South, during this period and have made notable contributions to better human relations, interracially and otherwise, the NAACP has been the most consistently militant, single- purposed, patriotic and sane in its field.

* * *

IN VIEW OF ITS remarkable record, it is singular that so many Negroes still refuse or neglect to become members of the NAACP. Many of the most vitriolic denouncers of injustice, insult and terror refuse to pay as they talk, although they can always find money for other things. Our fourteen million folk give far less than $1,000,000 for their defense each year, while the five million Jews here raise $250,000,000 for the same purpose!

With ten times more support than it gets, the NAACP could do one hundred times more work.

Dixie Won But NAACP Was on Job

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

NAACP board member Mr. White

reckoned without the vacillating Republican mood and the influence which Michigan's GOP Senator Arthur Vandenberg was to wield early the next day.

Fifty-five outstanding Negro leaders from NAACP chapters and organizations affiliated with the NAACP sponsored joint conference on civil rights gathered at NAACP national headquarters here early Thursday morning and, after a briefing by Secretary Walter White, Leslie Perry, NAACP legislative director, and others from Washington, began a series of conferences with key Senators all over the Capitol.

At 3 P. M. progress conference reported committments from previously doubtful Senators. That these leaders were shaky to begin with was later conclusively demonstrated when the reaction following the unfavorable Vandenberg speech in the Senate made it possible for Southern Democratic leaders to set in motion the filibuster.

Under the leadership of Vandenberg, several Republican votes defeated the anti-filibuster cause.

Those who participated in this lobby were Arthur Watts, the Rev. David H. Croll, Fred B. Lewis, Baltimore; Miss Doris Gallimore, Greenwich, Conn. Miskegon, Mich.; Edward M. Turn-

Sen. Vandenberg

WASHINGTON—A direct, on-the-scenes, concentrated lobbying effort was conducted by the NAACP in the final phases of last week's filibuster in the U. S. Senate. While the lobby effort was not successful in halting the filibuster, it was effective in switching some key votes at the last minute and in making the final test vote much closer than it would have been.

At one stage in the filibuster night, Thursday night, the NAACP leaders who assembled from all over the country here thought they had won the fight by a very close margin. But they

ner, Detroit; Carl Johnson, Kansas City; Arnett G. Lindsay, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. J. C. Carr, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. J. A. Richardson, Camden; the Rev. Samuel A. Williams, Orange; the Rev. Elias S. Hodge, Jersey City; Mrs. C. W. Downey, Montclair; the Rev. Matthew E. Neil, Atlantic City; Charles Williams, Trenton; S. H. Woodson, Trenton; James E. Allen, Lindsay H. White, Herbert T. Miller, the Rev. Joshua Licorish, the Rev. C. A. Johnson, Pernalla Byrd and Guy R. Brewer, New York.

COURIER EDITOR THERE

Kelly M. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Elsie Austin, Cincinnati; the Rev. Granville Reed, Dayton; James K. Baker, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Austin Norris, Henry Brogden, Philadelphia; Edward D. Porter Jr. and Mrs. Jeanne Scott, Pittsburgh; Dr. Burrell K. Johnson, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Edmonia Grant, Memphis; John Jay Jones, Texarkana, Tex.; Donald Jones, Dallas, and Dr. E. L. Smith Houston.

In addition to Mr. White and Mr. Perry, NAACP national staff members present were Gloster B. Current, Walter P. Ofcutt Jr., Henry Lee Moon and Clarence Mitchell.

World News In a Nutshell

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer)

It COULD Get You All Confused—If You'd Let It . . .

"If Mr. Lincoln could revisit this country in the flesh, he would be disheartened and discouraged." These words were in the original call sent out in 1908 for a meeting on Lincoln's birthday in 1909 from which grew the NAACP. Those words were inspired by riots in Lincoln's own home town of Springfield, Ill., in 1908, in which scores of Negroes were wounded and killed and thousands driven from the city which is north of the Mason-Dixon Line. William English Walling's article, "Race War in the North," in The Independent of Sept. 3, 1908, ignited the flame which became the birth of the NAACP five months later.

NAACP has come a long way in those forty short years and done immeasurable good for Negroes the length and breadth of the country—and is going to do more—but you get confused when you begin the rather futile chore of analyzing "why" and "how" for the things we have to fight so hard against. Of course, every sensible Negro knows that the basic prejudices of Dixie whites against us is because they FEAR us because they have found they are not superior to us and they don't want to be showed up publicly . . . Thus the desire to give off that "superiority" hokum through economic suppression of our race . . . the NAACP—and rugged individual Negro fighters here and there behind the headlines who bypass publicity — are whipping the devil out of that tactic, however . . . But when you curse the Southern white by every name because of his viciousness, you are abruptly brought to a jarring halt by coming into contact with some whites from that very same South who would give you the shirt off their back . . . and then, you wonder "what the heck?" . . . Well, more power to you, NAACP, and more years of service! You're putting Dixie on some time, indeed.

Mr. Anderson

40th Anniversary Celebration Feb. 12 Challenges Future

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK—Forty years of consistent service in behalf of Negroes in the United States will be celebrated Feb. 12 by the NAACP. At the same time it will launch a drive for a Million-dollar Anniversary Fund to sustain and expand its program.

From a tiny group numbering far less than 100, organized in a small apartment in Harlem on Lincoln's birthday in 1909, the NAACP has grown to more than a half-million members and boasts a record of racial achievement in the Nation which has advanced the cause of the Negro more than any other organization in the entire world.

That record of achievement comes to the fore next week when the powerful organization, now headed by Arthur B. Spingarn will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

FIFTY-TWO ISSUED CALL

Of the fifty-two persons who issued the original call for an assembly of white and Negro leaders interested in the plight of Negroes, only two are today listed among the national officers of the NAACP, although a number of the original founders are living.

The two are the Rev. John Hayes Holmes and Oswald Garrison Villard, both of whom are national vice presidents of the NAACP. Mr. Villard was first treasurer of the NAACP and one of the most ardent workers in establishing the organization. Mrs. Mary White Ovington, one of the founders, who served as treasurer for many years, is still living in New York.

Present-day executive officers of the association include Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and editor of The Crisis; Madison S. Jones Jr., administrative assistant, and special legal counsel consisting of Thurgood S. Marshall, Edward R. Dudley, Marian Wynn Perry, Franklin H. Williams and Robert L. Carter, who is now on leave.

The NAACP maintains legislative-lobby offices in Washington, D. C., where a close watch is kept on all congressional matters involving the welfare of the race.

OPENED MANY DOORS

During its lifespan, the NAACP has opened many doors which were closed to Negroes.

Its legal battles for equal education, its fight against restrictive housing covenants, its struggle for equal job opportunities, justice in the courts of the land, its relentless war on the evils of lynching, all have, at one time or another, caused ringing headlines to blaze on the front pages of newspapers around the world.

For years the NAACP has waged a battle to end discrimination in the armed forces, to secure full voting privileges for all Negroes everywhere and to abolish jim crow in inter-State transportation.

SCORED VICTORIES

Significant among the legal victories which the NAACP has chalked up are:

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing racially restrictive housing covenants; the U. S. Supreme Court decision ordering equality of educational facilities; numerous smaller victories involving educational opportunities.

It was the NAACP which led the successful battle for equal salaries for Negro school teachers and that victory has mushroomed into higher standards of living and education for those who are enjoying its results.

Race prejudice has been the ever-present target of the NAACP and its leaders and it was that hated foe which brought the NAACP into existence in New York on Feb. 12, 1909, after several months of careful and studied planning.

The road has been long, it has not been smooth or easy to travel, but the successful accomplishments of the NAACP and what they have meant to the 15,000,000 Negroes of the United States have been well worth the tears, trials and struggles of those who founded and nurtured the NAACP to its adult stage.

FOUGHT LYNCHING

NAACP's continual spotlighting of the lynch evil in this country has been more responsible than any other influence for the steady decrease in that horror of the South until it is now less than 1 per cent of what it was at the turn of the century.

It was the NAACP which fought the battle to the death against "white primary" tactics in Texas, South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States and won a U. S. Supreme Court ban on the infamous practices which brought legal disfranchisement to thousands of potential Negro voters in the South.

HELPED GI's

Intervention of the NAACP in the treatment of Negro soldiers during the recent war found that organization successfully defending large groups of Negro servicemen unjustly accused of muting and riot in Guam, in Port Chicago and in Hawaii. The association brought about the reduction of sentences totaling 3,100 years, plus commutation of eighteen death sentences and the reduction of sixteen life sentences in more than 250 court-martial cases involving Negro servicemen.

Wherever racial discrimination has raised its head, the NAACP has swiftly leaped to answer the challenge, and it has earned the well-deserved respect of Negroes everywhere, abroad and in this counrty.

NEED MILLION

Next week the celebration will be highlighted at the NAACP's New York offices in the Freedom House at 20 West Fortieth Street, and the drive for $1,000,000 will be launched then. That fund will enable the NAACP to carry on its work of forty years in a more satisfactory manner than in the past.

NAACP HEAD KIDNAPPED

ATLANTA—(NNPA)—Another $200 was added to the reward posted here April 23, following disclosure of the kidnapping of James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of the NAACP in Augusta, Georgia, Thursday night, April 21. It brought the total to $1800.

NAACP (Dr.Ralph J.Bunche)

CONVENTION ALMOST DWARFED BY CITY'S TRIBUTE TO BUNCHE

Dr.Ralph J.Bunche, who without even arriving in Los Angeles had about become "Mr.NAACP Convention" was to arrive by train from Northern California,yesterday(Friday; too late for the Tribune deadline) to receive the greatest ovation ever accorded a Negro in Los Angeles. On the Coast the past week,filling speaking engagements in the Pacific Northwest and in San Francisco Bay Region,D.Bunche will train in to touch off countless celebrations in his honor, including "Ralph Bunche Day," Sunday, so proclaimed by the Mayor. It is "Ralph Bunche Day" in L.A. County too, a resolution to that effect having unanimously been passedthis week by the County Board of Supervisors.

Arriving with his wife, small

son, and two teen-age daughters, the acting United Nations mediator who brought peace to the Holy Land will be welcomed by a joint delegation from the NAACP, which is holding its 40th annual convention here, and by the United Nations Association.

The press will have first crack at him at a conference, scheduled for the office of the Southern Pacific Passenger Agent in the Union Terminal at six p. m.

Bunche, who will be seeing Los Angeles for the first time since 1946 and has lived away from the scenes of his boyhood 22 years, will be guest during his stay here of Will Rogers in Beverly Hills.

The Rogers family is moving out of their lovely home in order that the Bunche family might entertain friends and family unencumbered. Dr. Bunche has some 12 relatives here, including a sister and the two aunts who helped rear him.

Length of his stay is undetermined and is contingent upon conditions in the Near East which, incidentally, threatened last week to recall the mediator to New York.

7-16-49

The U. N. Association here said it will defer its honorary function for Dr. Bunche until after Sunday. Next week he will be honored by the Alumni Association of UCLA; he will address Town Hall; and the Board of Education has scheduled a reception in his honor for members of his Jefferson high school graduating class, which included 7 Negroes, among them Mrs. Portia Griffith, wife of the president of the local NAACP; Mrs. Juanita Ellsworth Miller; and Mason Driver.

Tribune
Los Angeles,Calif.
Sat. 7-16-49

NAACP Founders

NAACP Founders Given Scrolls

NEW YORK—Scrolls of honor were presented to the six surviving founders of the NAACP during the 40th anniversary jubilee celebration of the founding of the organization at Great Hall, City College, on Sept. 30. Receiving scrolls were:

Miss Mary White Ovington, Dr. Hamilton Holt, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. John Dewey and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Scheduled Speakers

Scheduled speakers at the meeting were Mayor William O'Dwyer, the Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Federal Council of Churches; the Rev. John S. LaFarge, Catholic Archdiocese of New York; and Jacob K. Javits of the Board of Directors of Jewish Theological Seminary.

Entertainment was furnished by Lorenzo Alvary, basso, Metropolitan Opera Company; Tibor Kozma also of the Opera Company, and the Intercultural Choir of the Harlem YMCA.

The New York Branch of the NAACP sponsored the meeting. Charles A. Levy is executive secretary.

RAIL DISPUTE ENDS

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP)—A settlement reached, the French-owned railroad between this city and Djibouti has been reopened.

NAACP Resolutions Call For Civil Rights

Atlanta Daily World

The local branch NAACP at its Emancipation Day rally at Big Bethel church Saturday passed resolutions calling for:

1. President Truman and the 81st Congress to enact legislation for the full civil rights program, including:
   (a) Federal Anti-Lynching law.
   (b) Elimination of the poll tax.
   (c) Abolition of segregation in interstate travel.
   (d) Abolition of segregation in the armed services.
   (e) Federal Fair Employment Practices legislation.
2. Opposition to any action on the part of the Georgia legislature to enact discriminatory laws re the right of franchise.
3. Opposition to the Regional College plan.
4. Federal aid to education legislation.
5. Support to the proposed Education bond for Fulton County.
6. Support in the fight for equal pay for Negro teachers in the Public Schools of Atlanta.
7. Support to the Minimum Foundation Program.
8. Commendation to City officials for the employment of Negro policemen and an urging of increased numbers, all of whom should be made an integral part of the police force and provided with the facilities necessary for maximum effectiveness.

Now Let's Go Places

In the announcement of the appointment of John H. Calhoun to the position of Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Atlanta has at last, taken her place alongside other cities of its size and magnitude by taking the business of her NAACP out of the haphazard, hit-and-miss category and has placed it on a dignified, business-like plane whereby her citizens will get the full value of the investment of their NAACP dollars.

Mr. Calhoun's appointment comes as the answer to the prayers and hopes of thousands of Atlantans, who across the years, were convinced that the complexity and gravity of the problems which colored citizens experience daily could not be handled by those of us who are already burdened and occupied with personal problems and responsibilities. They, like we, were willing to work and give their best, but even at that, they knew like we know, that the rapidly multiplying problems of Negro citizens in Atlanta required, indeed demanded, a full-time, paid Executive head, who could devote his entire time to the planning and prosecution of this task.

This does not mean that we shall not work any longer. To the contrary, knowing Mr. Calhoun as we most certainly do, we are prepared to inform all colored Atlantans that they are going to resolve to support the program of the NAACP with their means and their money. They are going to work on committees, not merely as decorations but servants with a purpose in view.

But we know likewise, that Mr. Calhoun is going to earn every dime Atlantans pay him in hard work, wise planning and faithful devotion. Atlanta needs a man like this who will not only work unselfishly to achieve the rights which are guaranteed to us under the Constitution but who will also insist that we march hand in hand with him in order that these privileges may be won together and for the common good.

Professor Harper, in making the announcement, reflects something of the spirit and magnanimity which has prevaded his action since coming into the office of president back in January, 1943. He says that Mr. Calhoun's employment fills a long felt need. The branch has outgrown itself and today the work is too great and the problems too numerous to be met by the efforts of the president alone.

He will of course, continue in the capacity as president. That honor he richly deserves. When he was made president, the branch was hobbling along with only 600 members, actually less than the membership of the Albany, Georgia branch. Under him the organization climbed until today there are approximately 5,000 members. Now with this additional strength we are destined to go places in Atlanta. We congratulate Mr. Calhoun and we commend the good judgment of Atlantans in putting him to work.

To Spark Local Program From New Office

Protection, Defense Of Citizens Included In Secretary's Job

John H. Calhoun, local realtor and civic figure who sparked the Atlanta Negro Voters League participation in the recent city primary election, has been appointed executive secretary of the Atlanta N. A. A. C. P. branch.

C. L. Harper, president of the organization, made the announcement after a personnel and nominating committee headed by Warren R. Cochrane, offered Calhoun's name from among several applicants.

Calhoun, whose license to sell real estate was revoked last Spring by a Talmadge--influenced state real estate board, received the appointment to the office which local N. A. A. C. P. members have worked for several months to establish. Members believe that the full time, paid secretary will greatly enhance the service of the organization.

OFFICE 204 AUBURN

At the same time, Prof. Harper announced that new offices had been set-up in the Hooper Building, 204 Auburn Ave., N. E., where all NAACP business and services would be transacted. He added that an "administrative committee" elected from members of the branch's executive committee, would work closely with the newly employed executive secretary in his work. The "administrative committee" is composed of President Harper, W. R. Cochrane, Butler Street Y. M. C. A. head, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League director; Clarence Coleman, Urban League community secretary; C. W. Greenlea, Atlanta World reporter and advertising salesman; Rev. G. W. Dudley, pastor, Liberty Baptist Church; Rev. R. T. Newbold, pastor Radcliffe Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Brady Cooper Jr., Family Welfare Society case worker.

SECRETARY'S JOB

The executive secretary's tasks for the next few months have already been outlined as those of coordinating and carrying out the organization's huge, but somewhat retarded program. That program encompasses the protection and defense of the rights of Negro citizens. Civil rights violations, protection in the courts of law, stimulation of civic participation, keeping an alert eye and defending against racial discrimination; all are parts of the proposed vigorous program of action which the newly established full-time NAACP office will have responsibility for in the community. The office will remain open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. except half-day on Saturdays.

Calhoun's immediate work, as agreed upon at week-end session of the executive commitee, will center around six phases of activity: 1. Setting-up a well-organized office, checking membership payments and issuing long-overdue membership cards; 2. Collecting past due pledges; 3. Wokring in cooperation with the Atlanta Negro Voters League to get a reregistration campaign underway; 4. Planning the Emancipation Day program; 5. Organizing the ground-work for the 1950 membership campaign; 6. Making monthly reports on the organization's finances and program to the general membership.

CHAPTER MEETING

At its executive meeting, the branch officers elected V. W. Hodges, Atlanta World associate editor, to the position of assistant chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Hodges will assist with making financial reports at every branch meeting.

The NAACP membership will hold general meetings on the second Tuesday of every month, with the executive committee on the same nights. The administrative commitee will meet weekly with the executive secretary, and report to the general membership at the monthly meetings.

GOOD CIVIC WORKER

The newly appointed executive secretary is well qualified for his job, according to the nominating committee. He has long been active in local civic and fraternal work. He has been a consistent producer in Community Chest campaigns, YMCA drives, NAACP campaigns, and many other community efforts. He was formerly business manager at Tuskegee Institute. A graduate of Morehouse College, he is an accountant, a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in which he has served on the national board of officers and for several years was chairman of the Atlanta Pan-Hellenic Council. During Atlanta's primary election last Sepetember, Calhoun was employed by the Voters League to coordinate the work and organize the voters, and was praised by the League's joint-chairman J. W. Dobbs and A. T. Walden as having performed an excellent job.

Calhoun, stating his appreciation for the appointment, declared that he would serve the organization to the best of his ability and expressed a great hope that all members would work cooperatively with him, serving actively on committees and participating in the general program of the NAACP.

DAN BYRD, WHO DEFIED KLAN IN SOUTH, WILL GIVE PRINCIPAL TALK

NAACP Spearheads Movement To Meet Menacing Outbreak Of Reactionary Elements In City

Daniel Byrd, member of the National Staff of the NAACP recently from crusades for civil rights in Atlanta, Montgomery, and Birmingham, will speak at Lane Tabernacle CME church, Sunday at 4:00 p.m. He will spearhead a rally of the local branch of the NAACP, which is conducting action on the city swimming pools situation.

Byrd will deal with four points:
(1) Right of Personal Security.
(2) Freedom thru political action.
(3) Presenting a Unified Front.
(4) Equal Justice under the Law.

The militant Byrd has a long record of outstanding campaigning for human rights. A former athlete from Gary, Indiana and product of Northwestern U. and Crane Jr. College, he has been an insurance agency director. As an NAACP director, he was president of the New Orleans Branch and Louisiana State NAACP.

It was Byrd who secured first affidavit against Theodore Bilbo. It was he who investigated and furnished the NAACP National Office with names and identity of witness of the Minden, La., lynching. During the last war he led a successful fight for non-segregated mess halls for officers at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Almost simultaneous with the coming of Byrd, Mrs. Stella Price, business secretary of the local branch, announced her resignation at the end of this month at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the NAACP last Friday night. She had carried much of the work in the branch during the recent change in administration after succeeding Mrs. Ruth Word Williams. In her resignation letter, Mrs. Price stated that she had enjoyed serving as business secretary but found it rather impossible to continue in that capcity. She stated that she will be glad to serve in other capacities on a voluntary basis.

The NAACP has indicated that it will not give up the fight to protect the rights of the minority group from encrouchment by outlaw elements such as those who instigated the racial trouble at Fair Grounds Park two weeks ago. A study has been conducted on procedure in the case.

The city swimming pools remained closed this week and no indication when they will be reopened was given by city authorities.

A committee appointed by the NAACP to meet with the Mayor and the Board of Police Commissioners has been unsuccessful in arranging an appointment.

The Mayor's Human Relations Commission appointed two committees to study the needs in the question of race relations, but took no action on the order restoring the City swimming pools to a segregated basis following the Fair Grounds Park outbreak. Local NAACP delegates to the National Convention in Los Angeles next week are Mrs. Bessie Ring, Mrs. Kitty Hall, Mrs. Helen McClain, Mrs. A. M. Vaughn, Mrs. Maggie White and James L. Cook.

Gives Inspiring Keynote Address At 40th Meeting

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — Declaring that the race question was not merely a Negro question, but a world problem, Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP, last week opened the 40th annual meeting with an inspiring keynote address.

More than 2,000 persons overflowed into Second Bapt. church for the opening of what appears to be one of the greatest of all NAACP meetings. Negro and white pressmen also crowded into the auditorium to cover the meeting.

Citing the historical struggle of the NAACP, Wilkins reviewed its past, discussed its activities of the past year, and previewed the problems it will face next year. Speaking of the race problem as a whole, he said:

"If we should fail in winning full and complete equality, democracy itself will fail....

"The race problem is bigger than a few states in the deep South. It is bigger than the few prejudiced men who influence the U. S. Congress. It has assumed world-wide proportions and the American Negro is prepared to take his place in the world-wide struggle."

Announcing the aims of the NAACP program for the coming year, he pointed out that last year race relations had two setbacks:

"First there was the wave of mob violence which swept parts of the nation since Labor Day. . . The second setback has been the failure, thus far, to do anything on the civil rights program."

To solve the problem of mob violence such as the recent swimming pool cases in St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and Youngstown, O., Wilkins proposed.

"We shall press for badly needed federal legislation to curb violence. Certain of the states have proved that they are either unwilling or unable to prevent lynchings. . . We demand now, as we did in 1909, that mobs must be punished and that lynching must be wiped from America."

Declaring that a fight must be made against the filibuster, Wilkins asked that senators who voted against the Barkley ruling in the February fight against the talkathon be defeated. He said:

"We must work in 1950 and thereafter for the defeat of the senators of both parties who voted against the Barkley ruling."

Vice President Alben Barkley had ruled that cloture to halt a filibuster could be made in the discussion of the proposal of a motion. It was defeated.

He said that the Dixicrats, whether Republican or Democrat, must go. He advocated a three-point program to oust them:

1. Aid in the registration of voters.
2. Explain the issues affecting our welfare.
3. Publish and distribute voting records of candidates on those issues.

Declaring that the Negro is loyal to America and would defend the government in case of war, he said:

"In demanding these things, that our national government enact a civil rights program, we do not cry out bitterly that we love another land better than our own or another people better than ours. This is our land. This is our nation. We helped to build it.

"We have defended it from Boston Commons to Iwo Jima. We have helped to make it a better land through our songs, our expansion, our laughter and clarification of its constitution and its bill of rights, through our talents and skills, all the way from Benjamin Banneker who helped to lay out Washington, D. C., to Dr. Ralph Bunche who made peace a working reality in 1949.

The NAACP will continue to fight for equal education, better housing, and suffrage, he said. He denounced teachers who wanted to continue segregated schools to keep their jobs.

"If they are not good enough to teach both Negroes and whites," he said of these instructors, "then they are not good enough to teach our children."

Negroes will some day have something to say about who governs them, he said.

"Before many elections shall have passed, we shall see Negroes having a say about who shall govern them. We shall not rest until this is so," he declared.

Denouncing slums, he said, "We cannot tolerate ghetto life and ghetto thinking on the part of either Negroes or whites, for there lies rot and death, for both us and America.

NAACP Honors Nehru 'Despite Dept. of State'

New York, Nov. 5(U.P.)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today presented a life membership to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru "in spite of the State Department."

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said "it would be unfair to say that the State Department prevented us from seeing Nehru, but it is quite correct to say that our arrangements for visiting him were made . . . without help from the State Department and, in fact, in spite of the State Department."

Nehru later was accompanied on a tour of Harlem by a group including Dr. Ralph Bunche, top Negro member of the United Nations secretariat.

Courier Honors Nehru

NAACP Life Membership Is Presented India's Prime Minister

(From Courier New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—As a mark of the esteem of 15,000,000 American Negroes, India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was presented a life membership in the NAACP by The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company in an impressive ceremony in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Saturday afternoon.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president and publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, in the presence of Roy Wilkins, acting executive secretary of the NAACP.

Mr. Nehru was presented a bronze engraved medal and a certificate of life membership.

The NAACP was given a check for $500 by The Courier.

In making the presentation, Mrs. Vann stated that Negroes desired to pay tribute to Mr. Nehru as "a humanitarian, a statesman, a moralist and a practical idealist." She asserted that the award was given because Negroes believed that Nehru's leadership "leavens the struggle of human beings everywhere to win freedom,, security and happiness."

Mr. Nehru, smiling, replied with an expression of profound gratitude for the award.

Others present at the ceremony were Madame Vijawa Lakshmi Pandit, India Ambassador; Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of the Prime Minister; M. O. Mathai, private secretary of Mr. Nehru's; Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP on leave, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations.

Mrs. Vann's complete statement follows:

"Mr. Prime Minister, in this week's issue of Life Magazine you are credited with the statement that there are still varieties of Americans whom you have not met and talked with. I am sure that I am a member of one of those groups, and it is on their behalf that I am happy to show you this mark of their esteem.

"For forty years now, The Pittsburgh Courier has been a crusading newspaper in behalf of human rights of colored people throughout the world. At the same time that it fought to remove obstacles to the progress of the American Negro, it ranged itself against United States exclusion laws applied to Asiatics and contended against colonialism and exploitative imperialism everywhere.

"The Pittsburgh Courier is confident that American Negroes have been heartened, encouraged and inspired by the new spirit of freedom fermenting in the breasts of Asiatic and African peoples. It believes this spirit is a significant and concrete force in the fight to establish the recognition of human rights as one of the great and historical advances of the Twentieth Century.

"Mr. Prime Minister, The Pittsburgh Courier and American Negroes salute you as one of the patient, wise and persistent leaders in the effort to win the utmost from this historical process. We desire to pay tribute to you as a humanitarian, a statesman, a moralist and a practical idealist. Because we believe your leadership leavens the struggle of human beings everywhere to win freedom, security and happiness, we present you today this life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the hope that it will be a constant reminder that fifteen million Negroes believe that not only the affairs of India, but those of the entire world will be safe in the hands of men of your stature."

Courier Presents— Mrs. Robert L. Vann (left) publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier, presents a scroll and gold medal representing life membership in the NAACP to Prime Minister Nehru (center) of India Saturday at ceremonies in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. The $500 membership was a gift to the Indian leader by The Courier Publishing Company. Roy Wilkins, NAACP acting secretary, looks on.

Crying Need Is For NAACP Home Office To Stop Dictating

Nashville, Tenn. Globe
12-9-16-49

Story of Harsh Treatment Given William Pickens By "Eager Beavers" of New York City Cited As Thing To Avoid If Association Is To Increase Its Membership in Area Now Boasting Sixty-one Percent of Branches "The Most Noted"

Dr. William Pickens who has performed a great service for the U. S. Government in getting individuals and organizations to invest in War Bonds while the war lasted and later in Savings Bonds, was the most outstanding leader of the National Associatiaon for the Advancement of Colored People in the period between the two World Wars, according to Southerners. His example of how to get things done is commended to NEW YORKERS, who now lead the NAACP, in the leading article of the Globe this week.

Mr. Gloster B. Current, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in his address at the State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. at Jackson in August spoke in appreciation of the fact that sixty-one per cent of the organization's branches are in the South. That is understandable.

We daresay two-thirds of the colored people of this country live in the South. Therefore, serious thought ought to be taken by the naitonal leaders of the need to increase Southern NAACP memberships.

Time was when it was not as easy as now to establish an N. A. A. C. P. branch in the South. The organization was propagandized against by its enemies as a "radical" outfit. One of the ruses used to thwart the NAACP in the period immediately following World War I was to set up interracial societies. These were some nice clubs in which the good Negroes and the good whites of the South met and congratulated themselves over the belief that there would be no problem "between the races" if all of the South's whites and all of its Negroes could commune regularly, as did the members of these interracial societies.

But it was about this time that the NAACP put into the field the ablest campaigner it has ever had—the man who was able not only to inspire the members of his race but who likewise could allay any suspicions that white people of the South had about the "radicalism" of the NAACP.

That notable NAACP figure was William Pickens. This native born Southerner whose zeal for an education was finally rewarded in his graduation as class orator in his class at famed Yale University, was able to go hither and yon in every part of the South, delivering addresses to promote a better understanding between the races and do it with matchless dignity.

The mere announcement in any part of the South that Dr. William Pickens was coming to deliver an address was sure to draw a capacity audience to the place of meeting.

No member of the NAACP staff ever worked more effectively in getting the NAACP accepted in the South by both colored and white people than William Pickens. Colored people of the South were quite anxious to have any of their white friends come out to a Pickens speaking. They knew the speaker would win friends for the organization and allay any suspicions that it was out to stir up trouble in the South, as was constantly being said by enemies who did not want Southern Negroes to have any other organization among them other than their lodges and churches.

Spingarn Award Committee Calls For Nominations

Minneapolis, Minn. Tribune
32-NAACP

NEW YORK — Announcement was made this week by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, that nominations are being received for the recipient of the 35th Spingarn Medal to be awarded to the Negro American who in 1949 made the highest achievement in any honorable field of human endeavor.

The Spingarn Medal for 1948 was awarded to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche acting UN mediator in Palestine and head of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, in an impressive ceremony in the Hollywood Bowl during the NAACP 40th Annual Conference last July. Previous Spingarn Medalists include Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Walter White, Marian Anderson, Dr. Percy Julian, Richard Wright and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

Others to receive the coveted award include Judge William H. Hastie, Dr. Louis T. Wright, and Thurgood Marshall.

Nominations should be sent before January 31, 1950, to the Spingarn Medal Award Committee, in care of the NAACP, 20 West 40 Street, New York 18, New York. Each nomination should be accompanied by a statment of the qualifications which make the person nominated worthy of consideration.

32b 1949

NAACP SPINGARN MEDAL

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE RECEIVES SPINGARN MEDAL AT NAACP MEET

LOS ANGELES, July 17. — Before a vast throng in the Hollywood Bowl, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine, was today presented with the Spingarn Medal for "his priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East."

The medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, was formally presented to Mme. V. L. Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States. Dr. Bunche became the 34th recipient of the medal, which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been awarding since 1915. The medal is named in honor of its donor, the late Joel E. Spingarn, then chairman of the association's board of directors.

The enthusiastic outdoor meeting closed the 40th annual conference of the NAACP, which opened here on July 12. It was the climax of Dr. Bunche's triumphant return to the city in which he grew up. Hundreds of his fellow Angeleons met him at the station upon arrival Friday. The acclaim with which he was received attested the popularity of his choice for the Spingarn medal.

In presenting the medal, Mme. Pandit read the following citation: "In a strife-torn, war-conscious world, the attainment of peace is a major achievement for which the peoples of all nations may give abundant thanks. Achievement of this objective through painstaking and skillful negotiation and mediation in an area of ancient and bitter racial, national and religious conflicts, renews man's faith in his fellowman, gives rise to new hope for permanent world peace and confirms the role of international peacemaker as man's noblest profession.

"For his distinguished scholarship in the Myrdal study, his aid in fashioning sections of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, but principally for his priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East, and his enduring patience, industry, courage and selflessness in attaining that goal, the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, is herewith presented to Ralph J. Bunche, brilliant scholar, acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine, faithful international civil servant, and successful practitioner of man's noblest profession."

NAACP Sunday

Atlanta Courier

NAACP SUNDAY which was initiated in 1947 will be observed next Sabbath by religious leaders throughout the United States, to bring about a closer co-operation between the religious forces of the country and the association in their common fight against bigotry, intolerance, social injustice, racial and religious discrimination and segregation.

Well, we're all for it although it looks like a rather large amount of cooperation.

It is to be hoped that there will be many fine sermons preached next Sunday on this theme which cannot too often be stressed.

The task would be easier if so many of those who are preaching against bigotry, intolerance, injustice and color bias were not themselves guilty of one or all of these in their everyday dealings.

Justice and tolerance are not one-way streets, and those who look for and demand them from others are too frequently guilty of an un-Christianlike attitude.

We hope that those who will address themselves to this theme next Sunday will emphasize the need for purging Negro racial bigotry, of exercising intolerance from all people and not just the other fellow, of fighting social injustice within our own group as well as others.

It is difficult to effectively fight segregation when so many of us solicit and condone segregation, with the snobbery and egotism of those who profit from it, whether they be black or white.

The best way to advance the Negro race is to dedicate ourselves to the advancement of the human race.

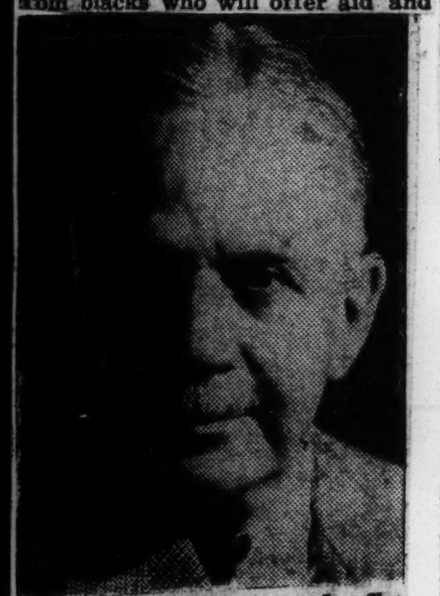
Dunjee warns Walter White's private life will be used to discredit NAACP and Race

OKLAHOMA CITY — Walter White's "usefulness with the NAACP is perhaps ended . . . because (of) the deep-seated feeling millions of Negroes have "on the subject of interracial marriage," declared Roscoe Dunjee, plainspoken editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch here last Saturday.

Dunjee said a California friend wrote him, expressing the belief that the NAACP also is "washed up" because the organization's executive secretary had married a white woman.

Refuting this theory, Dunjee foresaw "propaganda units of the Nordic group (seeking) to jam a wedge in between Negroes because of this . . . decision of Mr. White respecting his domestic affairs.

"We are equally sure," said Dunjee, "there will be a lot of Uncle Tom blacks who will offer aid and



WALTER WHITE . . . under fire

comfort to the enemy by denouncing ing interracial marriages, forgetting . . . that it was God who endorsed the marriage of Moses to an Ethiopian woman."

Walter White has to "protest and bear witness in a thousand ways to convince his auditors he has one drop of black blood in his veins," Dunjee said; he added a quotation from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois that "The time to have stopped almagation was just before it commenced: after then it was forever too late."

Then, in his editorial, Dunjee launched on a favorite discourse of his, taking to task people who "wink their eye" at illicit relations between the races, but are enraged by inter-marriage.

"Walter White," he said, "has shown far greater respect for white womanhood than several of our honored Presidents have shown for black mothers . . . George Washington had a colored sweetheart . . . Thomas Jefferson was the father of a child by a black mother, while Andrew Jackson had three of them.

"Negroes in Oklahoma for years intermarried with Indians . . . It should not be overlooked that when we set the white woman aside from the Oriental, the Indian, and the Asiatic, we are agreeing (with) the white man . . . that his mate is something different from all other women in the world. That is where unreason leads us . . .

"Walter White is our leader right on. It is unfortunate that he could not get along with his mate of many years, but . . . this happens in the best regulated families. Divorce does not seem to have dimmed the popularity of the Roosevelts . . ."

WHITE WOULD RETURN TO WORK FOR RACE

Walter F. White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who sought to resign his post last May but received a leave of absence instead, said at Rome, Italy, yesterday that he would "certainly like to return to the association if my health permits."

He explained that there was nothing organically wrong with him but that when he handed in his resignation he felt he could not give the association his full service because his physicians had advised a long rest to prevent possible complications.

"Please do not give the idea that I am an invalid," he requested. "As a matter of fact I feel in fine shape, although I am taking things easy."

Mr. White said that he had no plans other than continuing his syndicated column in American newspapers and writing a book.

Walter White and The NAACP

SERIOUS embarrassment, if not something worse, is likely to befall the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a result of the recent marriage of its executive secretary, WALTER WHITE, to a white divorcee.

Within three weeks after being presented a consent divorce from his wife of 27 years, Mr. WHITE, now on leave of absence from his position for a year, became the fourth husband of the thrice-wed lady of the Caucasian race.

Of course, as an individual of maturity, the gentleman possessed the legal right to marry the woman of his choice, subject to her consent.

Marriage is, after all, a purely personal proposition, one in which persons are supposed to be free to enter in accordance with their own will, and in conformity with statutes dealing with marital relationships.

But in view of the nature, character, professed aims and objectives of the NAACP, Mr. WHITE, in his capacity as its most publicized officer, official spokesman, and supposed personification of its ideals might have, for the sake of the organization, used better judgment.

The detractors of the association have made much of the charge that its anti-segregation program is in reality a disguise of the Negro's yearnings to marry whites.

This is a fallacy, of course, which is vigorously denied by friends of the organization, but the denial is subjected to a deflating slap when it is recalled that the association's most vocal official hopped across the race line in matrimony at the opportune moment.

His was a case in which discretion and genuine interest in the association on which he has been able to fatten and grow influential for a number of years, demanded that he above all others, make no move that might be construed effectively to misrepresent the objectives of the NAACP.

Mr. WHITE acted upon a personal right; he exercised a lawful right. But, to paraphrase a famous quotation, what is lawful may not always be expedient.

It is not likely, however, that this gentleman, prone as he is to serving his selfish interests, will feel overly concerned about what happens to the NAACP, now that he has attained his latest ambition, but a prompt and official announcement that he will not return to his post at the expiration of his leave is in order.

The record shows that the association has not had statesmanship at its helm since the passing of the late JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, the astute secretary succeeded by Mr. WHITE, whom, it is hoped will be replaced by someone with more statesmanlike perspective.

Walter White's Divorce Poses Several Questions

By ALBERT ANDERSON

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The recent Mexican divorce obtained by Mrs. Walter White from her famous husband has renewed a number of questions in the minds of many people particularly on White's status with the NAACP.

People have been mystified about White ever since the beginning of his continued absences from his post with the NAACP and his attempt to resign.

Rumors of divorce has led many of his friends to believe that one of the reasons for his wanting to resign was the impending divorce. Now that the divorce is final they are wondering whether his rumored romance with Poppy Cannon had something to do with his desire to resign.

HEALTH POSER

Many reasons have been given for his attempted resignation. Probably the most publicized of these reasons has been Mr. White's health. Although his physicians did warn him not to work too hard he, is at present on the arduous Town Hall Round the World junket. He also attended the Paris conference.

The NAACP leader's passion for delicate food dishes also has been given as a possible cause for spending less time with the NAACP. Always known for his fastidiousness at the dinner table, White recently has taken to attending cooking exhibits.

He has developed a great taste and expertness for unusual recipes. It is believed that his tours of cooking shows has led him to do quite a bit of tasting. In fact he has added many pounds so that he is now pleasingly rotund.

Observers seem to agree that the divorce probably has not harmed White or the NAACP. But the big question evidently is what would a romance across racial lines do to White or the association.

ROMANCE RUMORED

Since his divorce has become a reality, White's name has been romantically connected with Miss Poppy Cannon. She was recently divorced from her husband in the Virgin Islands, March 17, 1949.

Miss Cannon is a cooking editor of Mademoiselle magazine and is attached to the Haitian Information bureau in New York. She and White have known each other for several years.

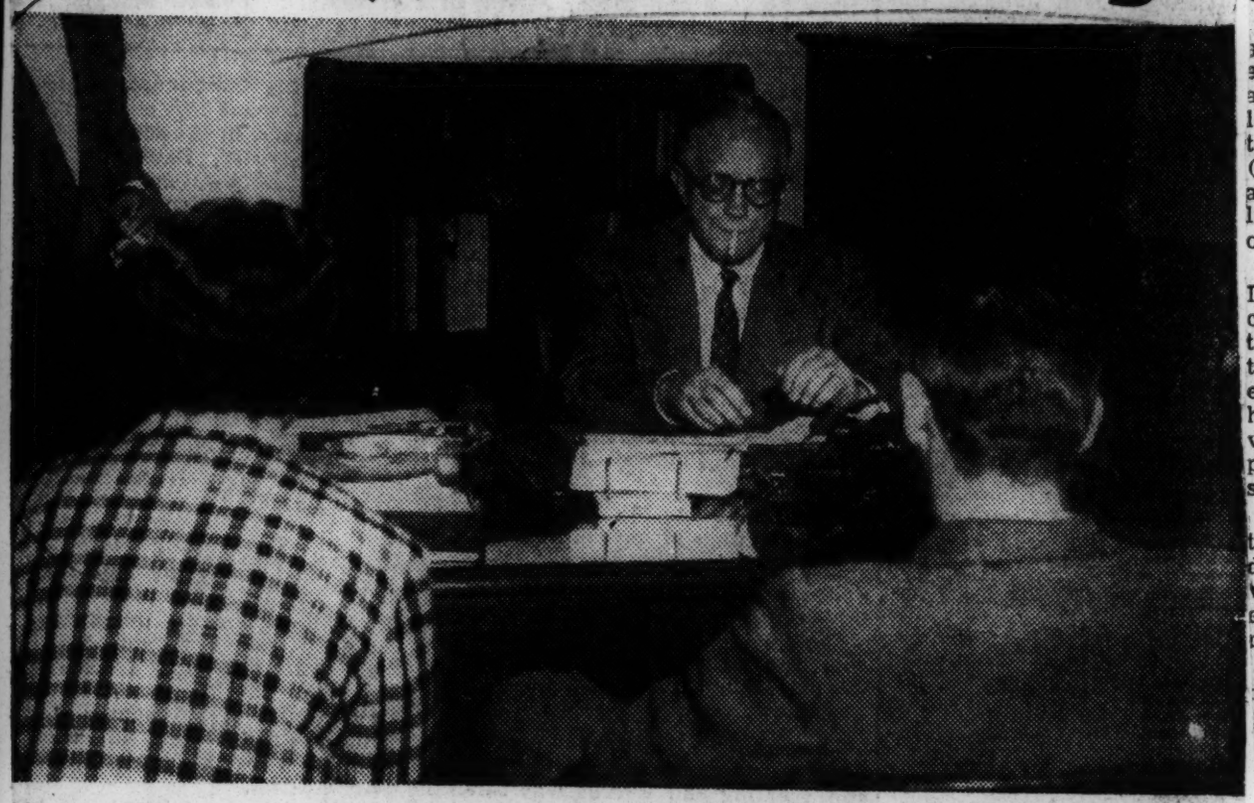
Although reporters have tried to get more specific information on the alleged romance, she has refused to say very much. Her answer has been:

"I'm a newspaper person myself and if I could enlighten you I would. In the case of rumors, there is nothing you can do."

So far Walter White has had nothing to say.

Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, when quizzed on whether White's alleged romance is the cause of his absence from the NAACP or not, has answered, "I have no comment to make."

Walter White Sweats Out Press Quiz On Marriage



Walter White faces members of the press at first interview since his return from world tour.

Says Future With NAACP Up To Board And His Doctors

By LILLIAN SCOTT

NEW YORK—Walter White, recently wed to the former Mrs. Poppy Cannon, deftly parried several prodding queries on his marriage offered here by reporters during an interview following his world tour.

Quoting the written submitted questions exactly, Mr. White in turn issued written answers, as follows:

Q.—"Some sections of the Negro press has (sic) stated that they feel it is improper for the head of the NAACP to be married to a white woman? Would you comment on this?"

A.—"Throughout my entire life I have lived by one principle that there is but one race, the human race. I have fought and always will fight against any artificial barriers among the peoples of the world based on race, creed, color, or caste.

Q.—"Do you feel that the press handled the report of your divorce and marriage fairly?"

A.—"My wife and I are pleased, and we are grateful to the overwhelming majority of the press in America, as well as Europe and Asia, for their accurate, dignified, even warmly sympathetic, treatment of the news of our marriage.

"As for the small minority of newspapers, which for whatever motives has exploited the news of our marriage, I have only this to say: In this country, we, fortunately, have freedom of expression—a freedom which I certainly uphold."

Q.—"Do you feel that your interracial marriage has weakened your leadership among Negroes?"

A.—"Time alone will provide the answer."

Q.—"Any comment, otherwise, on your marriage?"

A.—"None."

Mr. White added the note, "It is requested that if any part of the above answers are published that they be published in full without deletion or alteration."

Regarding his world tour, White was much more fluent.

"American prestige is slipping all over the world," he reported. White attributed the lessening of respect for America's moral aims to the continuance of racial discrimination and segregation here, despite high-flown words to the contrary.

He said the 28 members of the tour were told that U. S. ambassadors abroad consider the race issue "the $64 question" and the tour group itself found it the very first asked them by both foreign officials and average citizens.

White, now on a year's leave as secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that both, Great Britain, through Reuters News Service, and Russia, through Moscow Radio, "feature over and over again every race clash and instance of discrimination in the United States."

He spoke of several meetings with Indian Prime Minister Nehru who was, he said, extremely interested in U. S. race relations. "If India falls," White declared after an analysis of the problem of food, health, 6 million Pakistani refugees, illiteracy, etc., facing India, all Asia will out of sheer despair and fear, drop like a ripe plum in Russia's hands. If that happens the Russian orbit will move up to the Philippines and even Hawaii, which is a short bomber's hop to San Francisco."

White proposed three means of aid to Asia: (1) shipments of wheat and grain freely given to India and Pakistan; (2) outright gifts or long-term loans for U. S. agricultural and industrial machinery; (3) sharing of American patents and other technological aid as enlightened self-interest on the part of the U. S. manufacturers.

When asked about his recent Look magazine article on a chemical skin whitener, he answered that the article had been cut two-thirds for reasons of space. He added ruefully, that he wished he had had more time to do "a better writing job" which would have prevented, he said, any misunderstanding of his own views.

Asked if he intended returning to the NAACP, he answered, "That depends on the board, myself and what the doctors say." He declared emphatically that "Roy Wilkins is running this organization now."

As a world traveler returned home, White summed up his impressions:

"After seeing the poverty and fear abroad, I come back to the U. S. with a new respect for it. We have a lot of flaws such as lynching and job discrimination, but in a free democratic society, organizations like the NAACP can fight and correct these evils which would not be possible under a Communist or other totalitarian society."

UNANIMOUS VOTE REBUFFS NEW YORK BRANCH

New York-(ANP) Voting unanimously in favor of Walter White the board of directors of the NAACP last week rebuffed the New York branch, and refused to fire Walter White as Executive Secretary of the association.

The New York branch had sent a letter to eachof the 48 members of the National board requesting the permanent resignation of White from his post. The branch had cited three reasons for not wanting White, now on a year's leave of absence, to return to office:

1. The dismissal of Dr.W.E.B. DuBois from the NAACP.
2. The furor caused by so-called Political articles written by White for daily newspapers during the 1948 political campaign.
3. The recent article in Look magazine,"Has Science Conquered the Color Line?" written by White-which according to the local branch has caused dissension among numerous branches.

BOLIN CONTROVERSY

Another alle[redacted] to be the dropping of Judge [redacted] M. Bolin from the national board of directors. Judge Bolin, the only local branch official on the board, was one of five members not listed for reappointment to the 1950 board.

At its meeting, however, the board revealed that Judge Bolin is being offered a promotion in the form of being recommended by the NAACP nominating board to a vice presidency.

OTHER NOMINEES

Among others recommended as vice presidents are Mrs. Mary White Ovington, a founder and former treasurer of the association; Sen. Arthur E. Capper of Kansas, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Willard D. Townsend, head of the United Transport Service Employees union; Ike Smalls, Des Moines, Ia.; and Mrs. L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland, O., Mrs. Ovington is also being recommended as honorary treasurer of the NAACP.

The five new nominees for the board of directors, according to Dr. J. L. Leach, chairman of the nominating committee, are Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State conference of the NAACP; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy, Howard university medical school; Wesley W. Law, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Harry J. Greene, Philadelphia, and Carl Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo., branch NAACP.

These along with 11 incumbent members of the board are to be voted upon by branches throughout the country. Eevery year, 16 persons are nominated to the 48-member board.

FEUD ROCKS VA. NAACP:

Conference Raps Aide Who Criticizes White

NORFOLK, Va. — The NAACP State Conference of Branches disavowed on Monday any responsibility for a statement released to the press by the president of one of its branches criticizing Walter White for his marriage to a white woman.

The critical statement, released to the press by the Rev. John F. Williams, president of the Newport News branch, was denounced by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the conference, as being Mr. Williams' "own personal opinion."

Secretary's Statement

The statement released by Mr. Banks in defense of the actions of Mr. White, national executive secretary of the association (now on leave), follows:

"The Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches disavows responsibility for the statement in criticism of Walter White and his recent marriage, given to the press by the president of one of its 97 branches, the Newport News branch.

Conference Absolved

"This criticism of Mr. White because of his recent marriage in no wise represents in any way action of the Virginia State Conference.

"The NAACP believes in full equality — with no strings attached — and freedom for all individuals before the law.

"It believes that marriage is and should be the private concern of individuals and the choice of husband or wife not subpect to control by law or group action.

"The Virginia State Conference regrets that one of its local presidents should give to the press his personal opinion of the private affairs of one of its national officers in such a way as to convey the impression that he speaks for the conference."

Pastor's Criticism

In his statement, Mr. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church, Newport News, declared that Walter White is so white himself that he "should pass over" into the white race, adding:

"White liked white so much that he got a white lawyer to get his divorce and a white preacher to marry him to a white woman.

"Not being satisfied with his personal affairs, he advertised a new chemical that science has discovered to bleach the race white.

Warped Thinking

"Many of us are incensed with Walter White. He seems to think that the highest ambition a colored person can have is to be white.

"I don't believe that God intended for all races to be the same color, for with God color does not make much difference.

"The Bible states that 'out of one blood God made all nations.' To me that makes us all brothers in Jesus Christ.

"I personally want to be the white man's brother, but I do not crave to be his brother-in-law.

"Intermarriage, nor making all the people one color, we do not believe, will solve race relations (problems). The practice of the Golden Rule and living by the principles of Christianity can do that.

"Walter White did a very good job and was paid well, too, as executive secretary of the NAACP. However, I now believe he has done the race inestimable harm and hurt the organization in more ways than one.

Refusal of Job Indicates White Wants NAACP Post

NEW YORK—Walter White's refusal to accept the post as governor of the Virgin Islands was seen here last week as a definite indication that he will return to his position as executive secretary of the NAACP next June.

Mr. White announced his decline of the position formerly held by William H. Hastie, now a Federal judge, in a letter to Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman last Wednesday.

He said in his letter that he declined the position because he believed he could be of greater usefulness to a greater number of people by working in a broader field.

The NAACP secretary, who is on leave until June 1, has repeatedly refused to comment on what his plans would be since his marriage to Mrs. Poppy Cannon, a white woman, and his request for a year's leave of absence because of illness.

Asked by Some to Resign

In some circles, he has been asked to resign from the post on the grounds that some of his activities has caused the organization to lose prestige.

Mr. White, however, said on his return from a trip around the world that he did not feel that his marriage had in any way affected his leadership among his people but he would not state definitely whether or not he would return to his post.

In turning down the $15,000 post as governor of the Virgin Islands Mr. White wrote Mr. Chapman:

"Mrs. White and I have thoroughly discussed the job which could be done both there and in the Caribbean generally which is increasingly important to the future welfare and security of the United States.

Sees Greater Good Elsewhere

"We both love the Virgin Islands and its poeple and I would be honored to succeed so able an administrator as Judge Hastie.

"But we are convinced that I should use whatever energy and experience I possess in working for the benefit of more people in somewhat larger areas for responsibility where possibly I can do more good.

"It is for this reason that I must regretfully decline even as I express to you my appreciation for the honor you showed me in offering me the post of governor.

Mr. Chapman had requested Mr White's permission to present his name to President Truman for consideration as governor of the Islands.

WHITE DECLINES V. I. GOVERNORSHIP

NEW YORK - Explaining that he should devote whatever energy and experience he possesses "in working for the benefit of more people in somewhat larger areas of responsibility," Walter White this week asked Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, not to present his name to President Truman for consideration as Governor of the Virgin Islands. Mr. White's letter was written in response to Mr. Chapman's request that the Interior Secretary be permitted to recommend appointment of the NAACP'S secretary-on-leave to succeed William H. Hastie, recently made Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In his letter declining the post, Mr. White expressed his conviction as to the importance of the Caribbean and South America to the future welfare and security of the United States and his great admiration for the Virgin Islands and its people. But, he added, he declined the post because of his belief that he could be of greater usefulness to a greater number of people by working in a broader field.

The salary of the Governor of the Virgin Islands was recently raised to $15,000 annually.

LETTER TEXT

The text of Mr. White's letter to Mr. Chapman read:

"It was gracious of you to offer to suggest my name to the President for the post of Governor of the Virgin Islands, but I reget that I must decline that honor. Mrs. White and I have thoroughly discused the job which could be done both there and in the Caribbean generally which is increasingly important to the future welfare and security of the United States. We both love the Virgin Islands and its people and I would be honored to succeed so able and distinguished an administrator as Judge Hastie.

" But we are convinced that I should use whatever energy and experience I possess in working for the benefit of more people in some-

STATUS WITH NAACP
ALSO UNCERTAIN

NAACP Executive
Secretary Target for
Eager Newsmen.

by NNPA News Service

New York-Walter White, who is on a year's leave as executive secretary of the NAACP, last Thursday said "time alone" will provide the answer as to whether or not his marriage to a white woman has weakened his leadership among colored people.
His future status with the NAACP he stated, depends on his physical condition and his wishes and those of the association.
Holding his first press conference since he returned from a two-month tour around the world following the divorce of his colored wife and his marriage to Mrs. Poppy Canon, a white woman, Mr. White said American prestige throughout the world "is slipping dangerously because of flaws in our democracy."
He traveled with the "Round-the-World Town meeting," sponsored by Town Hall in association with twenty-seven civic, business, racial, labor and educational groups.

NEW RESPECT FOR AMERICA

Mr. White said the fear and poverty he had seen in other countries gave his "A new respect for the United States, despite a number of flaws we have here."
The first question asked us wherever we went, all over the world" Mr. White said, "Was this: How can America call itself a democracy as long as lynchings, segregation and discrimination continue unchecked?" American Ambassadors we met say this is the $64 question with which they are constantly faced"
Mr. White said, "We admitted such grave American flaws as lynchings, filibusters, the Klu Klux Klan and discrimination. But we pointed out that in a free democratic society we can fight to correct these faults, that are making some progress and that this is not possible in a Communist or totalitarian society.
After white reporters left the conference, colored newsmen remained behind to question Mr. White about issues which had arisen in connection with him while he was on the world tour.

ASKED ABOUT TRUMAN

Mr. White, who was accused during the last Presidential campaign of throwing the weight of his office to the support of President Truman, was asked whether he had held any official status as a representative of the Truman Administration on the tour, and whether he had been sent as an observer for the President and

He replied that he had talked with the President about the trip before leaving and that Mr. Truman had expressed a desire to talk with him when he returned about what he had seen, but he had held no official status. He added that he expects to go to Washington and give the President a report on his observations but that other members of the group will also visit Washington for the same purpose October 18.

ASKED ABOUT ARTICLE

Asked whether he had written the article which appeared in Look magazine under his name, concerning a chemical which can change skin color from black to white, and whether the article stated his views, Mr. White admitted writing the article and said he would accept "full responsibility" for it. He added, however, that he was amazed to learn of the furor it had caused and of the interpretation it had been given.

Mr. White said he had no intentions of implying that colored people should attempt to change their color as a solution to the race problem. He said he simply had tried to do a factual reporting job on an important discovery, but the article had been cut from 3500 words to 1200 words in such a manner that it gave a "person with an axe to grind" an opportunity to attack him.

NOT DISTURBED

He said he had not been disturbed "in the least" by the attacks made on him after the article was published because "any person with no axe to grind will read the article and find that I simply reported on a fact." Mr. White said some people had read much more into his article than what was really in it.

Mr. White was then asked whether he had corretcly quoted Lena Horne in the article as saying that it would be "wonderful" if colored people could change their skin color through use of the chemical.

He became obviously angered at the question and, turning to the reporter who asked it, he said "It was in quotes wasn't it. I don't quote people unless I actually have it from them in writing. It's one of the first laws of good journalism."

The reporter then told him that George Evans, Miss Horne's publicity agent, had denied that she made the statement. Mr. White said if Evans said that he did not know what he was talking about.

Henry Lee Moon, public relations counsel for the organization, however, told reporters that Mr. White had another conference and that they could not see him in person further at that time.

LIST OF QUESTIONS

The newsmen then submitted a list of questions to Mr. White, through Moon, and asked that he answer them.

Late Thursday afternoon Mr. White answered the questions in the form of a memorandum to each one of them. He requested that if any part of the answers to the questions were published that all the questions and answers be published in full.

The questions and answers as follow:

Q. Some sections of the Negro Press have stated that they feel it is improper for the head of the NAACP to be married to a white woman. Would you comment on this?

A. Throughout my entire life, I have lived by one principle—that there is but one race—the human. I have fought and always will fight against any artificial barriers among the peoples of the world based on race, creed, color or caste.

Q. Do you feel that the press handled the report of your divorce and marriage fairly?

A. My wife and I are pleased and we are grateful to the overwhelming majority of the press in America, as well as Europe and Asia, for their accurate, dignified, even warmly sympathetic, treatment of the news of our marriage. As for the small minority of newspapers, which for whatever motives, have exploited the news of our marriage, I have only this to say: In this country we, fortunately, have freedom of expression—a freedom which I certainly uphold.

Q. Do you feel that your interracial marriage has weakend your leadership among Negroes?

A. Time alone will provide the answer.

Q. Any comment, otherwise on your marriage?

A. None.

Mr. White was questioned in the press conference concerning his future plans. He pointed out that he is on leave of absence from the NAACP until June, 1950 and when asked pointedly whether he planned coming back to the organization at that time, he said it would depend on his health, his own wishes and those of the NAACP.

Mr. White pointed out that he had recently been advised by his doctor to "slow up" or face death, that he had no intention of hastening his own death, and that he would soon have another heart examination which would determine his future activity to a great extent.

A Suggestion For Change In The Name Of The NAACP

KARACHI, Pakistan — About a year ago, a suggestion was made that the name of the NAACP ought to be changed on its fortieth birthday to the International Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During and after World War II the program of the association had grown both by choice and necessity to include action as far as limited finances and personnel permitted on a considerable number of color and related problems outside continental United States.

These included specific action against the spreading of race prejudice during the war by some American white officers and soldiers in theatres of war on every continent of the world. They dealt with the attempts, subtle or brazen, to perpetuate colonialism in Eritrea, Libya, Somaliland, Southwest Africa, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Nigeria and the British trust areas and mandates in East Africa. They included presentation to the United Nations of a detailed memorandum and petition on the treatment of the Negro population of the United States. They included efforts against economic domination of Haiti and Liberia.

All these and other efforts had to be carried out on a shoestring, because the increasing complexity and expensiveness of the problem at home left little money for the task in other parts of the world. But increasingly it became clear that it was as short-sighted and futile to think of the race question in an exclusively American framework as it would be to believe that what happened to Negroes in Mississippi had no bearing on what happened to Negroes in Massachusetts and vice versa. It was therefore with regret that the NAACP board tabled temporarily the proposal to change its name from "National" to "International" for the very practical reason that there were not enough funds to do the job as it needed to be done. The change of name, some of the members of the board felt, would bring a flood of calls for aid which the resources of the NAACP would not permit to answer.

Two things have been clear in the European, Middle Eastern and Asian countries visited to date on this world tour which indicate the pressing need for us to lift our sights and see the world problem of race and color in its overall significance. By rising above chauvinism and pettiness we can benefit ourselves. For a variety of reasons, the American Negro today is better prepared and more compactly organized than any others and thus both responsibility and opportunity rest upon him.

The first observation is that we have been amazed to learn how widely-known and respected the NAACP is in every country visited to date.

In England, Italy, France and even Germany, we found a determined intent to continue colonialism with only modifications as were forced by public opinion.

It is this notion which has permeated the thinking of whites during the past century that dark-skinned humans are fit only to serve and produce wealth for white peoples, which constitutes today the gravest threats to peace for whites and non-whites alike. It is a disease so widespread and deep-rooted that, unless cured, can lead to misery and disaster all over the world. Many of the darker peoples do not as yet think of themselves as victims of exploitation because they are dark, but they are awakening to the fact that a world-wide caste system in which whiteness of skin brings privileges denied to those who are not white. This awakening is responsible for a growing interest in what the American Negro is doing about his problems.

This does not mean that the Negro in the United States is believed to be the exclusive possessor of brains and ability. No more foolish or fatal mistake could be made than to underestimate the tremendous mental and other abilities of Asians and Africans whose brains are the equal of any to be found in any race or any part of the world. If only a means can be found to combine the ability, experience and resources of not only so-called "colored" brains with those of so-called "white" brains to tackle this world problem of color, disaster which is otherwise inevitable can be averted.

Does 'Leave' Mean 'Leave'?

Right to Represent Group Challenged

WHO IS SPOKESMAN?

Acting Secretary Held Actual Head by Many

By JOHN JASPER

NEW YORK—Is a secretary on leave still the executive head of an organization?

That is the problem the NAACP national office here faces, and on which it must make a decision.

Walter White, who offered to resign some months ago as executive secretary of the NAACP, was given a year's leave of absence instead for reasons of ill health.

Succeeded (?) by Wilkins

After granting Mr. White leave, the Association's board of directors made Roy Wilkins acting secretary.

Mr. Wilkins was relieved of his duties as editor of the Crisis magazine, the NAACP official organ, and a new acting editor was named.

Last week Mr. White returned to New York after a strenuous globe circling tour as a participant in the "Round-the-World Town Meeting," sponsored by America's Town Meeting of the Air.

Leaving New York July 9, Mr. White joined the party in Rome. With him was a new wife, the former Poppy Cannon, a white woman.

Regarded as Spokesman

On this tour Mr. White regarded himself as acting for the NAACP and so stated. He was received as the Association's spokesman.

An official denied that Mr. White informally represented the Government on the tour and that he made a report to the White House.

What Association Says

Following his departure, it was reported that Mr. White had been asked to resign, that he had been censored by the NAACP board of directors and that he had been warned against taking the role of secretary of the organization while officially on leave of absence.

An attempt was made to have Mr. Wilkins comment on those reports, but he himself was away on a 10-day leave.

However, the following questions were answered by Henry L. Moon, public relations director of the organization:

Q.—Who is the executive secretary of the NAACP?

A.—Mr. White is the executive secretary. He is now on leave until June 1 of next year. Mr. Wilkins is acting in his place. This action was approved by the board sometime ago. There have been no recent changes in this action.

All Answers Pro-White

Q.—Did Mr. White represent the Association on his recent trip around the world?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that at the recent board meeting of the NAACP Mr. White was censored by the board and an agreement reached by the board that he be advised to keep out of the way and let Mr. Wilkins run the organization while he is on leave?

A.—I heard nothing discussed which would give one that impression.

Q.—In making public appearances in this country will Mr. White be representing the Association?

A.—Yes. But it should be remembered that a person on leave has a little more freedom of movement than a person actually occupying a position.

Endorsed Use of Bleach

Before Mr. White left, he wrote what has become a highly controversial article for Look magazine, which he discussed the use of a new chemical to bleach skins of colored persons.

As a result, the Association received letters from persons who asked where they might buy the new formula.

The article carried a by-line—"Walter White, secretary of the NAACP."

In spite of the by-line, Mr. Moon insisted that the board had not discussed the article at all.

Upon Mr. White's return reporters were notified that he would hold a press conference Tuesday at the Association's officers in the Willkie Building.

If Mr. White in his magazine article and on his globe-circling tour had been billed simply as Walter White, an individual, there would be no problem.

When the Association's official title is added to his activities, the raised as to which secretary is the Association's real spokesman.

That article, plus the marriage, has resulted in public demands for Mr. White's resignation. The demands have come from newspapers and prominent persons in public life, and it was reported last Wednesday that a member of the board of directors of the organization has written a letter to the board demanding Mr. White's resignation.

On the other hand it was reported that Mr. White has no intentions of resigning but will fight to keep his post if he is asked to resign.

Most of the bitterness against Mr. White is said to arise not so much from his marriage to Mrs. Cannon but from the publication of the magazine article which was roundly denounced by leaders all over the nation.

In this connection it is reliably reported that Mr. White will claim that the story was "ghost written" over his by-line and that certain changes were made by the magazine to which he would have objected had he been given opportunity to see the final story before it was published.

CAYTON

Negroes Owe a Big Debt to Walter White; Some Recognition Is Due His Efforts

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

RECENTLY Walter White took a year's leave of absence from his position as executive secretary of the NAACP on his physician's orders. It seems to me that this is a good time to take stock of some of his valuable contributions to race relations in this country and throughout the world, as well as to make some comment on the way in which we use our leaders.

To get to the last point first, Americans, white and black, wear out their leaders. It is well known that the job of being President of the United States takes years off of a man's life. The heavy duties of all of our representatives in Congress are such that most of them are over-worked and we are soon robbed of their services. This thing has happened to Walter White and there is some doubt that he will be able to return to the association for that reason. It is fortunate that Roy Wilkens can ably handle his po-

Mr. Cayton

sition, but White's resignation brings to the fore the fact that we overwork our leaders and seldom have younger men to put in their positions.

* * *

TO GET BACK to Walter White, I doubt that many of us realize the enormous debt that Negroes mixed with white people just as one would at any ball game. This was a step forward for the movie industry. Until my mind while sitting in a motion picture show the recent years one seldom or never saw Negro extras in crowd scenes: to have judged the United

States from these pictures one would have come to the conclusion that there were no Negroes in the country except servants.

• • •

ANOTHER STEP forward are the four or five feature pictures such as "Home of the Brave" and "Lost Boundaries" which hit hard and unrelentlessly at the color problem.

I don't mean to say that Walter White alone was responsible for this change of heart in the movie industry. A long list of organizations, including The Pittsgurgh Courier, have been hammering away for a good many years to bring about this very change. However, I do maintain that Walter White, as head of the NAACP, was right in there pitching.

I remember one national convention of the association which was held in Los Angeles. After one of the important meetings a lot of the delegates were relaxing from the strain in customary fashion, but White went over to Hollywood for an afternoon and long evening meeting with the heads of the film industry.

LATER HE MADE several trips to the Coast and held more conferences. It is my opinion that he did as much as any other person or organization to break down the prejudice of this most important medium of mass impression.

This was just one of the many activities which Walter White engaged in during his many years with the association. We have all gained more than we will ever realize from his service. I think that this fact should be brought to the attention of all America.

Some token of our regard should be given to White to commemorate the long years of service he has given to his people and his country. So here is for the organization of an Honor Walter White Committee with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as chairman.

Walter Whites Divorced After 27 Years Wed

By NNPA News Service

NEW YORK — Mrs. Walter White, wife of the executive secretary of the NAACP, was granted an uncontested divorce from her husband at Juraez Mexico, June 30, it was learned here last Thursday.

The divorce was granted Mrs. White on grounds of "incompatibility."

Andrew Weinberger, 292 Madison avenue, New York, attorney for Mrs. White, said the divorce was an "amicable friendly settlement" in which Mr. White made provision for the support of the couple's two children and agreed to a property settlement.

Mr. White's lawyers in the case was the law firm of Barron Rice and Rockmore of 10 E. 40th street, New York.

Walter White Ouster Asked by N.Y. Unit

NEW YORK — The executive committee of the New York branch NAACP at its last regular meeting voted unanimously to request the national board of directors of the association to request the resignation of Walter White, executive secretary, who is on a year's leave of absence.

The local board not only asked that Mr. White's resignation be requested, but it further urged that it be accepted and that the action be made known to the public.

The branch charges that unfavorable publicity given to the NAACP because of an accumulation of damaging incidents all centered around Mr. White in the past year has seriously harmed the overall campaign of the branch.

Fund Raising Difficult

It is becoming increasingly difficult to raise funds with which to carry on the work because of the many incidents that have resulted in adverse criticism of the NAACP, a statement released by the branch sets forth.

The statement cites as such instances the dismissals of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as research director; Mr. White's politically-hued articles during the last Presidential campaign; and the "highly objectionable" article which he wrote for Look magazine relative to colored persons becoming white by using some chemical.

Branch's Officers Named

The local branch's executive committee includes:

Lindsay H. White, president; Charles H. Levy, executive secretary; Judge Jane Bolin of the Domestic Relations Court, Battalion Fire Chief Wesley Williams, James E. Allen, Dr. Phillip A. Black, Mrs. Consuella Brown, Amos Bowman, attorney; Charles Buchanan, Dan Burley, newspaper editor;

Roscoe Butler, Dr. George Cannon, Mrs. Mildred Dennis, Mrs. Aloncita Flood, Mrs. Georgia Hurley, Edward Jacko Jr., attorney; James Kinlock, Robert Lowry, Jawn Sandifer, attorney; Mrs. Louise Miller, Darwin Telesford, Etta M. Steele, Aretha McKinley, Assemblyman Hulan Jack and Snowden Eichelberger.

JR. RED CROSS CAMPAIGN SCHEDULED FOR NOV. 1-15

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The annual Junior Red Cross enrollment campaign will be held throughout the nation Nov. 1-15. This is a division of public, private and parochial school children.

Walter White Scorches U. S. For Preaching 1 Thing, Doing Another

Makes Searching Speech At Hotel; Cites Injustices

BY MARK HYMAN

PHILADELPHIA-(ANP)- Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, recently returned from a round-the-world tour with his white wife, Poppy Cannon White, made a scorching speech at the Bellevue Stratford here against the United States in its soft policy toward bigotry at home while trying to spread the doctrine of democracy abroad.

The recently married White cited instances in Cairo, Istanbul, New Delhi and Pakistan, where the natives spoke openly of the Negro's treatment in the United States over against the doctrine White and his Town Meeting of the Air company were carrying abroad.

White said that America was slipping dangerously in the face of offering from Russia to the small impoverished nations of Europe and the East; that many small countries helped by the generous Marshall plan say openly that if the plan does not continue, and supplies keep rolling in, they may have to look to the Soviet Union.

The world traveller said that after seeing poverty of the worst sort abroad, even to the point of being sickening, it was more sickening to come home and find "bigotry working at the same old stands."

STORIES ABROAD

He said that more than once news stories from home, while the group circled the globe preaching democracy, told of the burning of Negroes' homes in Birmingham; of the bombing of a home in Chicago; of mysterious, and not so mysterious beatings and killings of Negroes by the KKK and mobs in the South.

Mrs. White sat at the speakers' table as her husband spoke to the cooperative committee dinner of the Community Chest of Philadelphia and vicinity. Cameras popped away at the internationally famous couple. White was seated on one side of the toastmaster, Dr. Leslie P. Hill, President of Cheyney Teachers College an his wife was seated on the other side at the end of the table between Mrs. Mamie Thomas and Mrs. Joseph Faison.

White was unrelenting in his attack on prejudice in America and predicted certain doom if men like Jawarahal Nehru, bulwark for the democracies in the East did not hold on and keep their people convinced that the American form of preached policy is not best.

He said that Nehru told him personally that it was a hard job to keep his people from sympathizing with the Russians. This is consistently true throughout the world, White explained, especially where the Marshall plan has not soothed somewhat the war's destruction, and in many places where it has.

He pointed to a conversation in Cairo, Egypt, where he was told young men are going to advanced schools in the sciences and technologies in Russia and England because they fear ill treatment in America due to their dark skin.

The speaker was emphatic to the 200 persons gathered in the North Garden dining room that the peoples of the darker races, who comprise three-fourths of the world's population, are keenly aware of the existing racial conditions here despite our money and preaching.

White highlighted his speech by advising the United States to take heed the situation in China where Hong Kong is the key to the fall of the Far East and a stepping stone to the American possessions in the South Pacific and an open door to America's West Coast.

NAACP (Walter White)

Rights "Sellout"

We note in your news column of March 16 the story of Howard McGrath's unwarranted abuse of Mr. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Three hundred branches of the Maryland State Conference of NAACP branches, representing 30,000 citizens in the State of Maryland, deeply resent this attack by Senator McGrath on our leader. We regard it as a personal rebuff to every thinking citizen, regardless of race, color, or creed, who believes in civil rights for all citizens.

Three weeks ago our State organization asked Senator McGrath for a conference. But he has even answered our communication.

The Democratic Party's own Senators on the floor of the Senate branded the present compromise with the filibusterers as the biggest sellout in the history of the country." Our leader, Mr. Walter White, had the courage to tell the whole truth, which Senator McGrath could not stand.

MRS. LILLIE M. JACKSON,
President, Baltimore Branch,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored
People.

White Champions Human Liberty

NEW YORK — Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, announced to devote the rest of his life to the promotion of human liberty.

This was the reason he recently gave for his resignation which the association's board of directors unanimously rejected at its meeting of May 9.

Text of Letter

The text of Mr. White's letter to the directors, which he released this week, said:

"Free of the day-to-day obligations of administrative work, I hope to be able by writing, speaking and perhaps serving on a consultative basis, to devote myself to the world-wide problems of human and racial relations.

Warned on Health

"I have been warned against following a physical check-up that I am 'riding for a fall' if I continue my present schedule. I have been told that I am in very serious trouble if I do not change my pattern of work . . . I have found that I am temperamentally unable to slow down.

Burdens Heavy

"As long as I remain executive secretary, I cannot be free from administrative burdens without harm to the association's work and cause.

"Being unable to do the required job while retaining the semblance of responsibility would cause me great anguish.

"Through writing, a limited number of speaking engagements, and in other ways, I shall be able to be of even greater service in the fight for civil rights, when freed from the increasingly heavy administrative burden."

Urged to Take Rest

Despite his plea, the board members, whose discussions lasted three hours, insisted that Mr. White begin on June 1 the year's leave of absence granted him last fall, withholding his resignation in the meantime.

Mr. White asked for a few days to think over the board's proposal.

He explained that he did not take the leave granted primarily because of "the fight in Congress to obtain amendment of the Senate rules to curb filibusters."

Mr. White has been with the NAACP for 31 years.

BLASTS LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN

NEW YORK, April 12.—A demand that Congressman F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana, retract his "gross misstatement of facts" about the NAACP was made this week by Walter White, NAACP Secretary. Congressman Herbert had asserted that the NAACP "defies the authority of the Government, and says it will not serve in the Armed Forces unless certain conditions of its own terms are met."

"That is an absolute falsehood," the NAACP secretary wrote Congressman Hebert, demanding that the Louisiana lawmaker "do the decent thing" by retracting his statement. "Had you manifested the slightest desire to find the truth," Mr. White continued, "you would have found ample testimony in the press and elsewhere that this Association opposed the so-called civil disobedience campaign which was advocated by others."

Congressman Hebert's disparaging statements about the NAACP were made in a letter to Daniel E. Byrd, an assistant field secretary of the Association, in the course of correspondence concerning discrimination against Negroes in Hebert's congressional district. In the letter, the Congressmen dismissed as "irresponsible observations" Mr. Byrd's indication of inequalities in educational and employment opportunities for Negroes, accused the NAACP of being interested only in "demagogic agitation," and expressed his "contempt for individuals of your ilk."

An NAACP Blunder

One of the most brilliant and timely services the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rendered some twenty or more years ago was in exposing the deliberate misrepresentations of daily newspapers and their press associations in handling news in which colored people were involved. It went to the scenes from which news about mob outbreaks, emanated and found that in many instances the daily papers had not told the truth in what they published regarding why hapless Negroes had been lynched.

The experience thus gained by the NAACP ought to have made its officers cautious in these times of hysteria over Communism in what they said and published regarding that much quoted speech Paul Robeson made in Paris, France recently. It happens that Paul Robeson was the 1945 Spingarn Medalist of the NAACP. That ought to have cautioned the eager-beaver moguls of the NAACP to make sure the papers had correctly quoted Robeson before deciding to parade their opinions regarding the speech and giving vent to the prejudices these NAACP officers have for anybody who dares to express views that are contrary to what NAACP officials have determined shall be the thoughts and expressions of other Americans.

It is now declared that the press associations did not correctly quote Robeson's speech; that he did not declare that Negroes would not fight Russia. What Robeson really said should have been the first concern of the NAACP spokesmen and the Crisis Magazine. But it happens that Robeson is a Wallaceite while Walter White, Roy Wilkins and others of the home office clique appear to be Democrats of the deepest dye. In fact they come nearer being bigots in their Democrat predilections than any other of our leaders, despite the fact they are entrusted with leading a supposedly non-partisan organization.

The truthful charges now being hurled at NAACP officers by Wallaceites and Republicans, expose a condition that is detrimental to the association.

Draft Dr. Bunche for Walter White's Post

Walter White is through as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

That is a sad statement to make, but we might as well face it.

It is sad because the NAACP board of directors will, unless it can think fast, allow Mr. White to resign because he divorced a wife of 27 years standing and married Mrs. Poppy Cannon who is white.

Those who knew Mr. White and Mrs. Cannon well enough could have foreseen the ripening romance long before it reached the explosion stage.

Mr. White asked to resign and the board accepted his resignation because they differed on policy (not marriage).

However, the board, moved by sentiment, subsequently reconsidered its acceptance and gave Mr. White a year's leave of absence instead.

Anyone who has taken the pains to listen to the voice of the people—North, South, East or West—has heard their almost unanimous verdict:

Mr. White has lost his usefulness to the NAACP.

This makes it necessary to face the future realistically.

The NAACP demands the best administrative leadership that its board can give it and it can't wait a year for a new man at the helm.

An organization so important to us all can draft the best men we have into its service.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche could be drafted for the NAACP secretaryship.

So could Dr. Charles Wesley, president of the State College at Wilberforce.

The board could draft dynamic, younger men like the NAACP's own Labor Secretary Clarence M. Mitchell or the New York Urban League's secretary, Edward S. Lewis.

The new NAACP secretary must be a man who can get the ranks closed and the people moving forward.

He must also be an individual who has a well developed respect and regard for public opinion.

NAACP (Walter White)

South, East and West the consensus of opinion is that the ...e must replace Walter White as secretary. See stories and other ... Page 2.

NEW ERA, NEW LEADERSHIP:

Many Can Qualify to Take White's Place

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

Great Britain was threatened recently with a major crisis in its far-flung colonial empire when a young African prince married an English girl without the consent or approval of his tribal chieftains.

The British are constantly finding their political ship rocked by Dan Cupid as was proved in the case of King Edward and Wallis Simpson.

On the other hand, we Americans have generally let love take its course. but the recent marriage of Walter White to Mrs. Poppy Cannon, a white magazine editor, has brought us face to face with a problem of our own.

Throughout the grass roots of the sprawling NAACP organization, of which Mr. White has been an active officer for more than a quarter of a century, there are rumblings of chagrin and discontent.

What's His Position Now?

Mr. White is now on a world tour as one of the leading spokesmen of the race, accompanied by his bride.

The big question is when he returns will be again be accepted as the race's major domo or will he have to take a back seat and turn his mantle over to newer hands?

The bigger question is not so much the personal fortunes of Walter White as an individual but what course the race struggle for equality and full citizenship will take in the post-war decade.

Any student of sociology knows that although we are far from our goal, conditions are quite different than they were after World War I when Mr. White seized the helm of the NAACP and made a meteoric rise to national and international prominence through a flare for dramatics with which he was liberally endowed.

Possessing a keen sense of timing and a knack for cracking the silk curtain of silence which had been thrown around America's race problem, he was able to keep the issue alive when the temper of the country, even in the North, was to give the hush-hush treatment to something of which Amecica was anxious to forget.

But today race relations is not treated like a venereal disease, but is discussed openly on radio and in the public press with little emotion on either side of the fence.

Events have also brought the races closer together in a thousand ways undreamed of when Mr. White took control.

His own marriage to a member of the other race is a manifestation of that fact.

Twenty-five years ago, Mr. White's own fair complexion was one of his greatest assets because it enabled him to cross and recross the color line like an international spy and come back with knowledge which proved of invaluable assistance in furthering the struggle.

Fair Skin Losing Out

Today a fair skin is not as important as it was two decades ago.

Men of color are accepted in high places on a basis of reasonable equality, as proved by Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations, Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, Rep. William L. Dawson and judges on the benches of the Federal and State Courts.

It is, therefore, apparent that the next leader of the NAACP will not necessarily have to be an undistinguishable mulatto.

In looking over the field of possible successors, the AFRO turned up an assortment of personalities who could meet the approval of various segments of the race.

No One From Ranks

The temper of the masses seems to lean heavily toward the opinion that the present members of the national directorate should remain in the posts they now hold effectively—as a housekeepnig corps to help the new secretary get his bearings.

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel, and Roy Wilkins, assistant to Mr. White and editor of the Crisis, should stay put, according to the concensus of opinion.

Some of Those Suggested

High on the list of popular favorites is the present Recorder of Deeds, Dr. Marshall Shepard, who has displayed ability for organization and possesses an infectious personality reminiscent of William Pickens.

There is also considerable sentiment for Belford Lawson, head of the Alpha fraternity, and many are eyeing Loren Miller, militant West Coast attorney, who gained national renown in the covenant fight. Both men posses youth and dynamics.

Southerners Like These

Southerners like Oliver Hill, who broke an ageless Southern tradition by getting himself elected to the Richmond City Council.

And the South also has its eyes on Dr. William Gray, who recently resigned under pressure as president of Florida A. and M. College; Harold Flowers, militant attorney of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney.

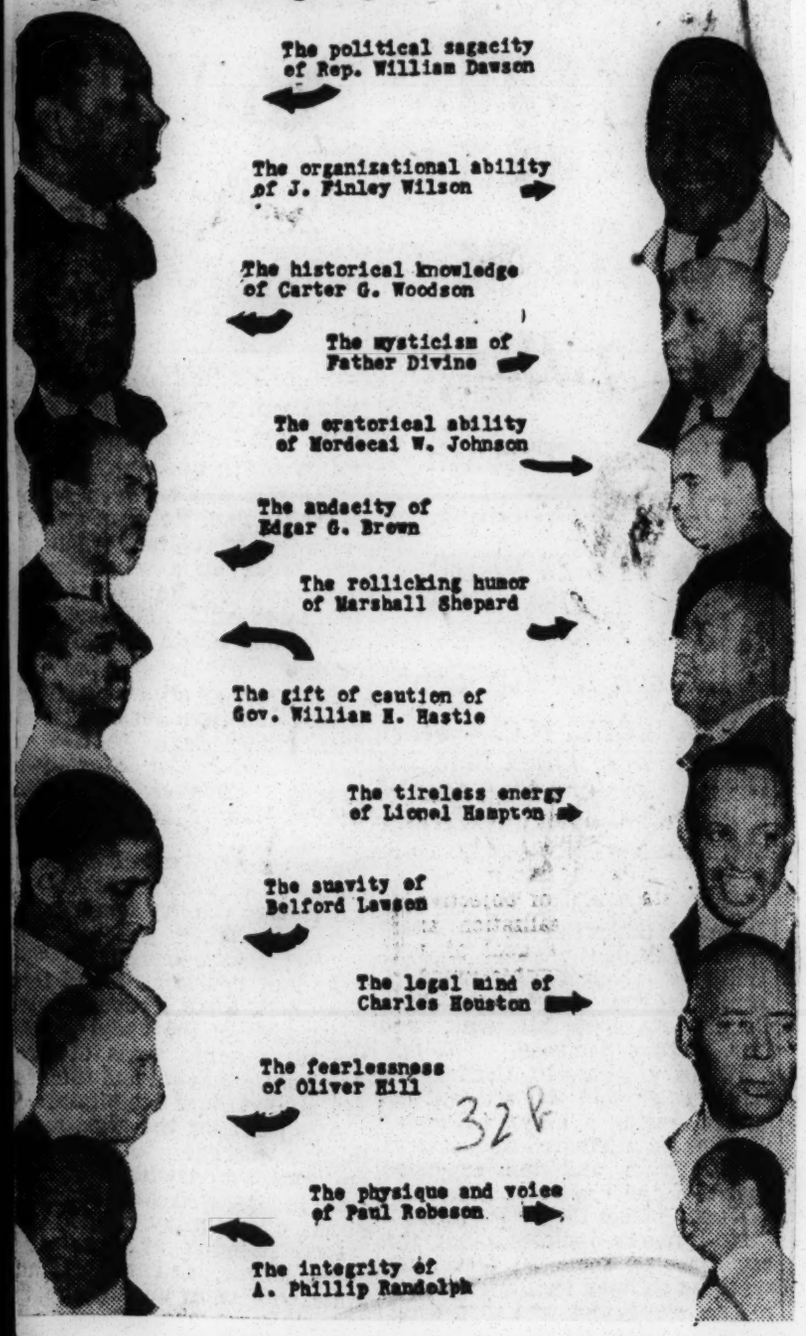
With the example of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune as a beacon, the names of a number of women are constantly cropping up in the discussion.

Among them are Beulah Whitby of Detroit, former head of the AKA Sorority; Jeanetta Welch Brown of Washington and Detroit; Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney, and Anne Arnold Hedgeman, an aide to Social Security Administrator Oscar W. Ewing.

What Kind of Man Does Afro-American the NAACP Need?

4-3-44

Below is a composite of the qualities needed in the next man selected to head the NAACP if it is to survive as the vital force capable of carrying the race to higher goals.


The political sagacity of Rep. William Dawson
The organizational ability of J. Finley Wilson
The historical knowledge of Carter G. Woodson
The mysticism of Father Divine
The oratorical ability of Mordecai W. Johnson
The audacity of Edgar G. Brown
The rollicking humor of Marshall Shepard
The gift of caution of Gov. William H. Hastie
The tireless energy of Lionel Hampton
The suavity of Belford Lawson
The legal mind of Charles Houston
The fearlessness of Oliver Hill
The physique and voice of Paul Robeson
The integrity of A. Phillip Randolph

328

Edgy Warriors Blow Up

WASHINGTON—Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, and Sen. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, reached sweltering points at the peak of the Senate filibuster, breaking out into a verbal fist which spectators insist almost approached fisticuffs.

McGrath denied that the battle of words approached an exchange of blows, but admitted that he gave White a "tongue lashing." He said he used some language on White that a good Holy Name Society Man can't repeat.

McGrath recalled telling the NAACP secretary that he was more interested in Walter White than he was in the cause he was supposed to be serving. The Defender learned reliably that the Democratic National Committee Chairman told White "You are through," repeating the statement for emphasis.

The set-to took place immediately after administration leaders had thrown in the towel to the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition, refusing to accept their compromise but having no alternate plan which they would accept, and outnumbered, admitted they were licked.

White penned a statement for the press, and following the adjournment of the Senate showed it to McGrath prior to release. As soon as McGrath read the opening lines, eyewitnesses said he let out a verbal tirade against the NAACP secretary, accompanied with some finger shaking, which reportedly rendered White speechless.

McGrath said, "Walter sometimes drives his friends harder than his enemies. I suppose I lost patience and blew my top."

Returning to New York, Mr. White wrote McGrath a letter in which he stated: "I attribute the unfortunate incident . . . to fatigue and the strain under which you have worked. I am quite certain that you did not get the true import of the statement which I had prepared for the press." The statement read:

"Tonight's surrender is Appomattox in reverse. Apparently Strom Thurmond was elected last November so far as a half century's fight for human rights is concerned. A coalition of Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans has routed

HAIL HONORS WHITE—Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, is decorated with the Haitian National Order of Honor and Merit by Ambassador Joseph D. Charles of Haiti, right, at a ceremony at the Haitian Embassy in Washington, D. C.—Keystone Photo.

Dixie 'Sportsmanship'

Walter White, who wants to quit from his NAACP post, is getting impatient about civil rights victory. He sorely wants some major legislative victory to show for his twenty-five years of service to the association and he refused a leave of absence after Truman won last fall because he thought this was "it" and he wanted to be around for the long delayed payoff.

Last week, he took the position that housing or no housing, he wanted the Bricker amendment passed. This is to advise Walter that if he needs a rest he may as well take it. The legislative problem will be here when he gets back and probably long after that. In the meantime, he can take some consolation out of the Supreme Court victories and the fact that his work has borne good results even if he has no spectacular Congressional "medal" to show.

Walter White's Divorce Poses Several Questions

By ALBERT ANDERSON

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The recent Mexican divorce obtained by Mrs. Walter White from her famous husband has renewed a number of questions in the minds of many people particularly on White's status with the NAACP.

People have been mystified about White ever since the beginning of his continued absences from his post with the NAACP and his attempt to resign.

Rumors of divorce has led many of his friends to believe that one of the reasons for his wanting to resign was the impending divorce. Now that the divorce is final they are wondering whether his rumored romance with Poppy Cannon had something to do with his desire to resign.

HEALTH POSER

Many reasons have been given for his attempted resignation. Probably the most publicized of these reasons has been Mr. White's health. Although his physicians did warn him not to work too hard he, is at present on the arduous Town Hall Round the World junket. He also attended the Paris conference.

The NAACP leader's passion for delicate food dishes also has been given as a possible cause for spending less time with the NAACP. Always known for his fastidiousness at the dinner table, White recently has taken to attending cooking exhibits.

He has developed a great taste and expertness for unusual recipes. It is believed that his tours of cooking shows has led him to do quite a bit of tasting. In fact he has added many pounds so that he is now pleasingly rotund.

Observers seem to agree that the divorce probably has not harmed White or the NAACP. But the big question evidently is what would a romance across racial lines do to White or the association.

ROMANCE RUMORED

Since his divorce has become a reality, White's name has been romantically connected with Miss Poppy Cannon. She was recently divorced from her husband in the Virgin Islands, March 17, 1949.

Miss Cannon is a cooking editor of Mademoiselle magazine and is attached to the Haitian Information bureau in New York. She and White have known each other for several years.

Although reporters have tried to get more specific information on the alleged romance, she has refused to say very much. Her answer has been:

"I'm a newspaper person myself and if I could enlighten you I would. In the case of rumors, there is nothing you can do."

So far Walter White has had nothing to say.

Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, when quizzed on whether White's alleged romance is the cause of his absence from the NAACP or not, has answered, "I have no comment to make."

White Says Truman Disturbed Over Mobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Truman is very much disturbed about lynching and realizes that acts of mob violence are being used against the United States and are hurting this country, Walter White declared last week.

The secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who is on a year's leave of absence from his duties, saw Mr. Truman on Monday of last week to discuss with him the Round-The World town meetings, in which Mr. White will participate.

After his conference with the Chief Executive, Mr. White told reporters at the White House that the President expressed himself as being tremendously encouraged at the progress this country is making against mob violence—in the public reaction against the Ku Klux Klan, for example, and against bigots who are active in and out of Congress.

BIGOTS NOT NAMED

Mr. White did not name the bigots in Congress to whom his statement referred.

The NAACP secretary said he talked with Mr. Truman about some of the situations in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, the effect of Klan activities, filibusters and lynchings and their use by Russia to try to turn Asia and Africa against the United States.

Mr. White said he discussed with the President his trip generally and some of the things in India and China into which Mr. White hopes to look while on the Round-the-World town meeting tour.

Other participants in the Round-the-World town meetings, which will originate on programs in thirteen world capitals, left June 25. Mr. White expects to join them in

said his physical condition
been aggravated by his going
ng without a vacation and
e had been "bunged up a
in the Pacific in a plane
Mr. White said he had a
attack about three years ago
that if he slowed down, he could
his physicians advised him
live much longer but if he con-

VISITED CAPITALS BEFORE

Mr. White said he did not mind
missing these three capitals be-
cause he spent two months in Pa-
ris last year as a consultant to

tinued, as he was going, he could not expect to live more than two or three years.

After Sept. 5, Mr. White disclosed, he will write some articles, do some traveling, and also will write a book on the collapse of the color line since World War II.

WILL JOIN OTHERS

Arrangements were made last Monday through the Army for Mr. White to join other participants in the Round-the-World town meetings in Berlin. The tour will take the group from Berlin to Vienna, Rome, Ankara, Tel Aviv, Cairo, Karachi, New Delhi, Manila, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, and Washington. They are due in San Francisco on Sept. 5. Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, an attorney of Chicago, is the one other colored person who is making the tour.

The Round-the-World town meetings will be presented in English and the language of the originating country, using simultaneous or consecutive translations similar to the method used in the United Nations General Assembly. Recordings will be made in both languages. The English version will be flown back to the United States for broadcasting at the regular town meeting hour.

The purpose of the seminar is to study conditions in each country visited and to meet leaders and representative groups in face-to-face discussions. Many of the seminar meetings will participated in the Town Meeting broadcasts.

White Resigns As NAACP Sec'y

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, submitted his resignation at the regular board meeting, here Monday.

The board, however, refused to accept it, but voted to relieve him of all active administrative responsibility and further voted that he should go on his already-granted leave of absence, beginning June 1.

Walter White's Return to NAACP Held Unlikely

Left-Right Rift Appears With Wilkins on Right; Gov. Hastie Leading Left

LOS ANGELES—Although officers of the organization were reluctant to talk, the likelihood of Walter White's returning to the NAACP as its executive secretary loomed as a definite possibility here last week.

In fact, delegates to the 40th annual convention were told that Mr. White is now considering employment in one of several fields, among them the motion picture industry and journalism.

Chief reason given for a likely break with the association is the fact that Mr. White recently was divorced by his wife after 27 years of marriage and is now believed romantically entangled with a Mrs. Poppy Cannon, a three-time divorcee and cooking editor of Mademoiselle magazine.

Rumors of the impending break immediately divided the NAACP camp into two factions, a right-wing headed by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, and a so -called left-wing group headed by Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands.

Friends of Mr. Wilkins, it was reported, had asked Mr. White to remain away from the convention in order to let his temporary successor plan a program for the future.

Mr. White, who is now on a year's leave of absence for health reasons, sent the group a telegram expressing regrets that he would be unable to attend the sessions.

Although he had been expected to attend at least one session, he changed his mind and started on a tour of Europe with the Town Meeting of the Air group.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wilkins has been accused by a progressive element within the NAACP of "red baiting" and of obtaining power through a campaign of misrepresentation of the aims and purposes of all "progressives and militants inside the organization."

Although Mr. Wilkins has denied such charges, it was admitted that pro-Wilkins forces are definitely concerned over the fact that Mr. Hastie is sympathetic to the left-wing element.

The Governor, it was pointed out, made a definite appeal to the left-wingers to participate fully in the activities of the association, provided that they were in agreement on a fight against segregation and discrimination.

Left-wingers themselves and friends of Mr. Hastie are trying to bring about a closer relationship between the NAACP and Mr. Hastie, upon whom Mr. White leaned heavily for advice during recent years.

500,000 Reported Jobless

Earlier during the convention, the group was told that approximately 500,000 of the nation's 5 million colored workers are out of work, the NAACP was told here Friday.

The speaker was Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., labor secretary of the organization, who charged on Friday that unemployment was hit colored workers twice as hard as whites.

Except in the 10 States with fair employment practice laws, they are the first fired when employment slackens, he told the delegates.

The 10 States in which fair labor practices are ordered by law are New York, New Mexico, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Indiana.

In the last two, Mr. Mitchell stated, enforcement powers are inadequate.

NLRB Also Scored

"Discrimination is on the increase where we don't have FEPC legislation, he continued. "It is especially evident in construction and in the maritime industry.

In his annual report, the labor secretary accused the Ford, Dupont and General Motors companies in Atlanta, Richmond, Charlotte, N.C., and Houston, Tex., of refusing to upgrade colored workers.

He also criticized the National Labor Relations Board for "a policy of approving in every instance separate unions for colored workers."

Earlier on the same day, President Truman and Congressional leaders were urged to act immediately on civil rights legislation. The NAACP asked that a special session of Congress be called, if necessary, to enact such legislation.

Telegrams were sent to Mr. Truman and the Congressional leaders after Roy Wilkins threatened to seek the defeat of all members of Congress opposed to the President's civil rights program.

In addition to Mr. Truman, telegrams were sent to Sen. Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, Majority Leader; J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode Island, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio; Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Minority Floor Leader; Sorn Rayburn, of Texas, Speaker of the House, and John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Majority Floor Leader.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark sent a message to the convention, saying he will "continue to seek additional adequate means of purging from our midst the blighting effects of hatred, bigotry and intolerance."

Expediency Ignored

Blonde Walter White should have been a member of the white race all along. There has been a suspicion among many that this thought has been uppermost in the mind of the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Now that Dr. White has "crossed over" by marrying a prominent white widow, all who have been saying that the secretary has worked harder at "advancing" Walter White than at advancing the race he chose to identify himself with, will be saying "We told you so."

Without a doubt, Dr. White is justified in marrying any person he chooses. But in his post of leadership in the most important organization the colored race has built up, it was worthy of Dr. White to have regard for strategy as well as regard for his own personal rights as a man. A much greater leader than Dr. White was the Apostle Paul. It was he who said, "All things are lawful unto me but all things are not expedient." (I Corinthians 6:12.)

Men not rated as having the wisdom of Dr. Walter White took charge of Joe Louis when the youngster sought to make a name for himself in the boxing profession. They made it their responsibility to steer Joe Louis along a course that would keep him from ruining his career as the brilliant Jack Johnson had done. These managers of Joe Louis realized that they should show respect for the admonition of the Apostle Paul—that all things that are lawful are not necessarily expedient. Joe Louis, therefore, has retired from the rings the greatest champion of all time and without having hurt himself or embarrassed his race by insisting on putting his personal rights in front of his own and his race's general welfare.

Plainly Dr. White has chosen to separate himself permanently from the leadership of the NAACP. Should he undertake to remain as director he would only add to the multiplicity of woes the organization already has as a result of the unwise political activities he maneuvered this great non-partisan organization into in recent years.

MRS. MITCHELL FETED—When Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, wife of the owner and publisher of the St. Louis Argus, appeared in Pittsburgh, Pa., as the annual Palm Sunday speaker for the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., she was lavishly feted at several affairs during her three-day stay in the city. The above picture was taken at a reception at the home of Dr. Alma Illery. Left to right: Mrs. Mary Clark, Mrs. Daisy Goodman, Mrs. Ruth Dean, Dr. Illery, the honoree, Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Grace Mozee and Mrs. Howard McKinney.—Sockwell Photo.

Publisher's Wife Makes Dynamic Address at Pittsburgh Symposium

By HAZEL GARLAND
(Courier Society Writer)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Hundreds of smart matrons in their prettiest pre-Easter chapeaux, turned out Palm Sunday afternoon to hear Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, wife of the publisher and owner of the St. Louis Argus, deliver a dynamic address at the annual Palm Sunday symposium, sponsored by the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., at the A. Leo Weil School here.

Speaking on the topic, "Will Women Unite United Embrace One World," Mrs. Mitchell outlined the subject by using four subdivisions: (a) Woman and the individual; (b) Woman and her home; (c) Woman and the community; and (d) Woman—the nation and the world.

WOMEN RESPONSIBILITIES

The speaker cited the responsibility which intelligent women owe as leaders in the nation. She recalled a statement made by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, who served as mistress of ceremonies at the event by saying: "We owe some service to the space we occupy in this world. We can't afford to be selfish and must see much further than our own door."

"The commandment, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, is just as important as: Thou shalt not kill," she added.

The affair, which is always the highlight of Holy Week activities in the city, was also attended by a large number of men.

The program opened with Mrs. Eunice Wright Cook presenting Mrs. Vann as mistress of ceremonies. The invocation and benediction were given by the Rev. R. P. Johnson, pastor of Bethesda Presbyterian Church.

MAYOR GIVES WELCOME

The honorable David L. Lawrence, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, welcomed the speaker to the city and said, "The keys of the city are yours."

Music was provided by the Westinghouse High School Choir, under the direction of Miss Hazel Burkholder, and the Clark Trio.

The speaker was introduced by Mrs. W. T. Poole.

Mrs. Mitchell is the sister of the late R. R. Wright, banker of Philadelphia. She is a graduate of Pratt Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University. She taught home economics at Virginia State College for a number of years.

Platform guests were introduced by Dr. Alma Illery, president and founder of the National Achievement Clubs. They were: Mrs. Lucinda Harper, representing the Eastern Stars; Mrs. Grace McCray, president of Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority; Mrs. Mamie Stewart, president of the City-County Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Ellis Blockson, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. R. P. Johnson, Dr. J. Allen Figueral, principal of Lesche School; Mrs. Marie Saul, Mrs. E. M. King, Pennsylvania Baptist Women's Auxiliary; Dr. Tage U. Ellenger of Duquesne University; Charles Pernell and George Hill, Business and Professional Men's Association; Mrs. D. B. Russell, Ministers' Wives Association; Mrs. Myra Johns, Mrs. David Alter, publisher of the Jewish Criterion; Mrs. Vann, publisher of The Pittsburgh Courier; Mrs. George E. A. Fairley, wife of the director of public safety, and Mrs. Poole.

Mrs. Mary Clark, first vice president of the National Achievement Clubs, presented gardenia corsages to Mrs. Mitchell and Dr. Illery from the club members.

PRESENTATIONS MADE

Dr. Illery presented a gift to Mrs. Henrietta Joseph, president of Achievement Club 21 of McKeesport, and Mrs. Bernice Griffin, president of Achievement Club 24 of Rankin, for bringing in the largest number of sponsors for the program. Proceeds from the event will be used for Camp Achievement.

Following the program, Mrs. Eunice Cook entertained the guest at a dinner party at Loendi Club. Later in the evening, she was honored at a reception in the home of Dr. Illery.

In the receiving line were Mmes. Ruth Dean, Nannie Moone Carrington, Daisy Goodman, Howard McKinney, Henrietta Joseph, Josephine White, Mary Clark, Grace Mozee, Lillian Thompson and Mary Everette.

Sunday morning, Mrs. Mitchell was entertained at a breakfast at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Willaman with Mrs. Willaman and Mrs. Mary Clark as co-hostesses. Guests included Mrs. Myra Johns, Mrs. Edward Jefferies, Miss Gertrude King, Mrs. Thelma Willaman Smith, Mrs. Ira F. Lewis and Dr. Frank Chisholm.

Serving as aides at the affair were: Mrs. Helen Phenix, Mrs. A. Poindexter, Miss Mary Jefferies, Mrs. Lillian Williams, Mrs. Sarah Marcus, Mrs. Carrie Young, Mrs. Katherine Auston, Mrs. S. Black and Mrs. Catherine Armstrong.

Monday afternoon, Mrs. Mitchell was the honored guest at a dinner given by Mrs. Ira F. Lewis which included Dr. Illery and Dr. Tage U. Ellenger.

Serving as co-chairman of the Sunday symposium was Mrs. Goldie Hamliton. Junior Achievement Girls were ushers.

To Make Award At Fashion Show

Dr. Alma Illery, president of the National Achievement Clubs, Inc., of Pittsburgh, will be an honored guest and will make the awards to six outstanding women of St. Louis. The affair will be the occasion of the Annual Fashion Show and Award Night of the Women's Achievement Association at Pleasant Green Baptist church, May 6, at 8 p.m.

Dr. Illery, who will make the presentation, was recently the recipient of a signal honor at Tuskegee Institute because of her contribution to the Negro race and to the general welfare by having George Washington Carver proclaimed by the President of the United States as being a national holiday.

Dr. Illery's boundless energy and inspirational imagination has been a tremendous influence on the civic and cultural life of Pittsburgh.

A record audience is expected for this outstanding event.

BOURNE TALKS

Among other features of the convention was a talk by St. Clair T. Bourne, publicity director, New York State Department of Labor. Mrs. Willa Fischer entertained

Earseley Yearwood, Miss Wirmiley, Miss Flood, and Miss Rosetta Brown.

Ruth Whitehead Whaley, an attorney and Mrs. Mayme Richardson, lecturer, discussed the topic, "Will Women United Embrace One World?"

Mrs. Henrietta Lours Mello of New York moderated a panel discussion, "Youth Appreciation for the Unification of One World." Buchanan, president, gave the keynote address on the convention theme, "Will Women United Embrace One World?"

National Achievement Clubs In 14th Annual Convention

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The National Achievement Clubs, Inc., held its 14th annual convention here last week at the Day Star Baptist Church. Dr. Alma Illery, national president, gave the key-

Members of the panel were Miss Smith was chairman of the convention.

an, award of Mrs. Achievement.

The organization voted to send Mrs. Illery as delegate to the meeting of the National Council of Negro Women of which it is a member Delegates also voted that the theme for Freedom Day, February 1, will be "We Strive to Make Real our Freedom Day's Appeal."

Postal Alliance President Makes Tour; Reports 2,000 New Members

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ashby B. Carter, of Chicago, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, on his return from an extended trip in the interest of this organization last week reported that over 2,000 members joined the Alliance in the past month.

During his trip Mr. Carter visited Albuquerque, Oakland, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and other cities. He reported that he was received with enthusiasm in all the cities. The organization has 86 branches in 28 states and is steadily taking in members, Mr. Carter said.

In regard to Executive Order No. 9835, the so-called Loyalty Order, Mr. Carter issued the following statement for the benefit of branches of the organization.

STATEMENT ISSUED

"The National Alliance of Postal Employees, organized 35 years ago for the purpose of improving the postal service by contending for the full and complete use of the abilities of every employee without regard to color, race or creed, is currently undergoing the experience of seeing some of its members become the victims of attempted intimidation through what we believe to be a perverted use of Executive Order No. 9835.

"After having examined personally copies of charges against individual members and having conferred with several of those so charged, I am convinced that the charges of 'disloyalty' are fatuous, harmful and evil. During the past six weeks I have visited branches of the NAPE from coast to coast and have had face to face talks with scores of members. Therefore, I base my convictions not merely on but on factual observations and experiences.

SUGGESTION MADE

"I respectfully suggest that you ask President Truman to hold Executive Order No. 9835 in abeyance until the loyal Americans now being harassed and embarrassed unnecessarily are given unmistakable assurances of such constitutional safeguards as the right to know their anonymous accusers, to view and examine unsupported evidence, to have specific legal definitions of all controversial terms such as 'disloyal-subversive activity,' etc., and to have open hearings.

"In addition, I think the heads of agencies (The Postmaster General in our case) should be prevailed upon to withdraw present charges until the aforementioned safeguards are guaranteed. Thus would come the restoration of the time honored Anglo-American precept of presumption of innocence until guilt is proven."

Houston Site Of 1951 Meeting; Carter Reelected

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Fighting with back to the wall-figuratively--the National Alliance of Postal Employees meeting here last week demanded that President Truman rescind his Loyalty Order, and planned a three-pronged attack to wipe out the "purges" which have hit nearly 100 NAPE members.

Representing more than 25,000 Negro postal employees in thirty-four states, the NAPE was holding its fourteenth biennial convention. In 1951 it will meet in Houston, Texas, but many tasks lie ahead of the NAPE during the two intervening years.

Outlining a program of positive action to fight the "purge" which is bringing dismissals to Negro and Jewish postal workers on charges of disloyalty to the U. S. Government, the NAPE ordered its leaders to do three things:

1. A three-member committee, headed by President Ashby B. Carter, will go directly to President Truman in Washington and ask him to take action on his loyalty order, which President Carter called "an illegitimate child of discrimination."

2. The financial and physical resources of the NAPE will be mobilized in a legal attack on the "purge" in cases now pending before a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the fight will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The Alliance charges that the loyalty order is unconstitutional. It will file an amicus curiae brief in the cases now pending and at a date to be determined by President Carter.

3. Every administrative procedure will be exhausted as the NAPE carries on its fight against the loyalty order.

In blasting the Truman Loyalty Order, the NAPE Welfare Committee declared: "The NAPE is opposed to the President's Loyalty Order as administered for the following reasons:

1. Persons are charged with disloyalty to the Government of the United States without being informed of a precise definition of either 'loyalty' or 'disloyalty.'

2. They are denied the right to face their accusers and cross examine them.

3. They are denied the right to even know the identity of their accusers.

4. They are charged with disloyalty because of the commission of some acts which were lawful and proper at the time of their alleged performances.

5. They are presumed to be guilty and bear the burden of proving their innocence.

6. They are denied the right of a jury trial even though the charge of disloyalty is more serious in its implications than an ordinary crime."

The NAPE voted to retain in good standing and with full privileges, all of its members who have been affected by the purges, while awaiting a final action on appeals filed by most of them.

Officers for the next two years are: Ashby B. Carter, Chicago, president; James B. Cobb, Washington, vice president; Votie D. Dixon, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Phillip W. Holland, Birmingham, Ala., comptroller, and Snow F. Grisby, Detroit, editor. The secretary-treasurer office was created at this convention, as was that of comptroller.

National Alumni Association of Negro Colleges ✓

Texas Educator Named Negro Alumni Head

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April —R. W. Hilliard of Prairie Texas State College, was ed president of the National ni Association of Negro Colleges today.

succeeds Dr. Sidney J. of Lincoln University, erson City, Mo.

Leaders At Biennial Convention Of Colored Girls

...at the Biennial convention of the ...tional Association of Colored Girls, who ...ssed a four-day session at Central Baptist Church Wednesday. Left to right they are Dr. Mary F. Waring, past National Pres.; Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, founder and Pres. of the Governing Board; Estella M. Turner, who presided and Mrs. Margaret R. Maiten, Gen. Chairman.

Negroes as Nurses

Increasing Recognition Won In Professional Groups

To The New York Herald Tribune:

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses would like to present to the discerning public [illegible] notable advances made toward democracy during the last year.

Forty years ago in 1908 the organization was founded for the purpose of securing educational and employment opportunity and professional status for the Negro nurse. The task has been difficult, due in large part to inadequate funds and staff. However, increasing cooperation of the profession as a whole has made progress less perplexing in recent years.

Formerly seventeen state nurses associations barred the Negro nurse from membership, thus preventing membership in the American Nurses Association. Today there are eight state associations remaining which do not permit them. A vote of the governing body in June, 1948, makes it possible for all Negro nurses in these eight states to have direct individual membership in the A. N. A.

Also in 1948 a Negro member was elected to the board of directors, another employed as an assistant executive secretary. Each of these was first! We salute the forward-looking members of the profession and the democracy-loving citizens throughout the nation, whose help has made possible such splendid progress. The association looks forward to the day when it will not be necessary to have a separate organization.

We hope the progressive men and women within the medical profession will work to eliminate discrimination against Negro physicians in the constituent state medical associations which comprise the American Medical Association. The American Nurses Association has all the way in 1948.

Our deep concern for 1949 and the years ahead is the giving of more and better nursing service to all of the American people and the peoples of the world.

ALMA VESSELLS, R. N.,
Executive Secretary.

New York, Dec. 30, 1948.

Group President Pledges Campaign For Negro Nurses In Armed Forces

Says Only Four Now In Services

The new president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses said yesterday one of her first aims will be to get more Negro nurses into the armed forces.

The new president, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, New York, said there are at present but four Negro nurses in the services.

"During the war more than 500 Negroes were serving as commissioned nurses. This was in spite of the fact that the Navy originally had a "hidden quota' of 56," she remembered.

Miss Alma Vessels, New York, executive secretary, said efforts by Mrs. Staupers primarily were responsible for the wartime increase. The new president served as executive secretary from 1934 to 1946.

Other Officers Elected.

Other new officers elected yesterday were vice-president, Mrs. Lucille Z. Williams, Durham, N. C.; second vice-president, Mrs. Viola Turner, Charleston, S. C.; and financial secretary, Mrs. Willa O. Evans, Chicago.

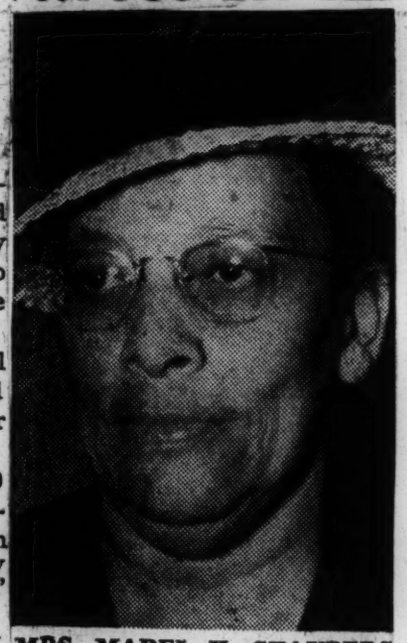
They were elected at the closing business session of the association's biennial convention. The convention began Monday with sessions daily at Quinn Chapel. The next convention will be held in New York in 1951.

Louisvillian Honored.

A Louisville member, Miss Mary E. Merritt, superintendent of nurses at Red Cross Hospital from 1911 to 1944, yesterday was awarded the Mary Mahoney medal.

Miss Merritt received the the medal, which is the association's highest honor, for distinguished service. She has been a nurse since 1908. She also holds a certificate from President Woodrow Wilson for extensive work in camp service with the Red Cross in World War I.

Miss Vessels yesterday emphasized that immediate dissolution of the N.A.C.G.N. will not be brought about by Wednesday's vote to accept the invitation of



MRS. MABEL K. STAUPERS
To head Negro nurses

the American Nurses Association to unite both groups. She added:

"We merely accepted proposals for a merger. It will be 1951, at the earliest, before any positive action can be taken."

Only 330 Schools Open.

There still aren't enough Negro nurses, she said. Less than 500 are graduated each year, she said, and Negroes can get into only about 330 of the 1,500 nursing schools in the country.

The South particularly is short of Negro nurses. New York has more Negro nurses than the entire group of deep Southern states, although the Negro population in these states is many times that in New York, Miss Vessels said.

27 Years' Work Fulfilled Dream Of Own Hospital for Negro Nurse

Miss Addie Payne At Meeting Here

A Montgomery, Ala., Negro nurse, who built her own hospital with money she saved during 27 years of nursing, is attending the convention of the National Association of Graduate Nurses here.

For almost all her nursing career soft-spoken Miss Addie B. Payne has worked and saved to make a dream come true — a dream which began to be a reality four years ago when she converted a small house in Montgomery into a 10-bed hospital for members of her race.

Now the $10,000 Oak Street General Hospital—Miss Addie's own—has beds for 43 patients, a well-equipped operating room, a laboratory, X-ray equipment, a delivery room, kitchen, oxygen equipment, and a staff of 11 doctors and 18 practical nurses.

"And every bit of it's paid for," Miss Payne says proudly.

"I added a room every year," she said. "Sort of on the pay-as-you go plan." She received one contribution—$100 from a friend. The rest she saved herself.

Miss Payne's hospital has served patients from all over the South —and some have come from as far as Chicago and Detroit.

In her annual message to the convention at Quinn Chapel, 312 W. Chestnut, Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, recommended merger with the white nurses' association, the A.N.A. She also advised "casting our lot with the N.A.A.C.P. in their fight for full participation without segregation in this area.

"The association is dedicated to a high and unselfish ideal—the establishment of the Negro nurse in her full rights—and also the vindication of the American dream of democracy for all."

Other reports were by Mrs. Edna B. Malone, chairman, and Mrs. Alma Vessells.

The convention will continue through Friday.

Negro Nurse Association May Disband To Throw Strength With State Groups

Hot Opposition To Plan Likely

The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, currently in sesion here, may be singing its swan song as an organization.

A recommendation that the association disband and individual members throw their strength to state associations and the American Nurses Asociation was made yesterday by the board of directors.

The final decision on the recommendation wil be made tomorrow when it wil be put to a vote, Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, New York City, president, said. Mrs. Dailey, who is director of nursing education and service at Harlem Hospital, is presiding at the meetings a t Quinn Chapel. The five-day convention will close Friday.

Can't Join In Some States.

Mrs. Dailey, first Negro to be director of nursing of the New York City Department of Hospitals, predicted the proposal to disband "would be pretty hot." Chief reason for the proposal is to present a united front for the profession and thus strentghen and improve it.

Objections may be raised because in some seven or eight states Negro nurses are not eligible to join state associations, Mrs. Dailey said. All are eligible for A.N.A.

(Miss Cynthia J. Neel, executive secretary of the Kentucky State Association of Registered Iurses, said the association voted in 1947 to admit Negro nurses. "We hope they will all come in with us," she said. She estimated there are 50 registered Negro nurses in the state—and to date only six or eight of them have joined the state association.)

Urged To Be More Sociable.

The afternoon program was devoted to reports from various states and hospital alumni groups of the student in the future of nursing.

T high light of the session will be the presentation Thursday night of the Mary Mahoney Award to Miss Mary E. Merritt, who for 34 years was "superintendent, mother, guiding spirit, cook, and chief inspiration" of Red Cross Hospital here.

Is Highest Award.

The award, the highest the organization can give, is for distinguished service in the field of nursing and to the community. dent panel discussion on the role describing integration and participation in the A.N.A. and state nurses associations.

Courier-Journal Photo.

SCHEDULED to receive an award from the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses is Miss Mary E. Merritt, center, for many years connected with Red Cross Hospital. With her are Mrs. Alida C. Dailey, New York City, president of the association, left, and Mrs. Frances F. Gaines, Chicago, past president, who nominted Miss Merritt for the award.

Nurses' Association Says It Won't Dissol...

By NNPA News Service

NEW YORK—Mrs. Mable K. Staupers, president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, declared last week that her organization is not planning to dissolve itself.

Appearing as a guest on a local program, Mrs. Staupers disclosed plans which call for increased activity within the 40-year old organization instead of plans for its dissolution.

Declaring that reports that the organization expected to close shop by the end of the year, due to an integration plan worked out by the American Nurses Association, are absolutely false, Mrs. Staupers attributed the circulation of such report to a misunderstanding of the working relationship between the NACGA and the ANA which was ratified at the recent NACGN convention in Louisville.

INVITATION EXPLAINED

"The invitation extended by the ANA," she explained, "was for the greater participation by NACGN and fuller integration ization's functions.

"This program, carried out to its goal would eliminate the need for NACGN so the board of directors was authorized by the convention to ascertain the correct procedure for such dissolution as a gesture of confidence in the program.

"The objective of the NACGN from the date of its founding 41 years ago has always been achievement of conditions in which there is no further need for the organization itself. We view the actions of our recent convention as an important step in that direction. But there still is much to be done and NACGN has no intentions of disappearing from the scene until it is done," Mrs. Staupers said.

BARKLEY TURNS DOWN TALK AT SEGREGATED BANQUET

New York (NNPA) The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was informed last week that vice President Alben L. Barkley would not participate in a dinner meeting of the Kentucky Registered Nurses Association at which colored nurses were scheduled to sit at a Jim Crow table.

The dinner meeting was set for the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, Oct. 27, and Mr. Barkley was to have been the principal speaker. Protests were raised, however, when the white nurses association informed the colored nurses that they would have to bow to Jim Crow laws and sit at a separate table.

The national organization of the colored nurses here contacted Washington officials on the matter in efforts to break down the barrier. The nurses assn., however, would not say that hether the Vice President had cancelled his speech as the result of its protest or because of the press of other matters.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 11-5-49
Norfolk, Va.

National Association of Colored Women

NACW Steps Up Drive For Douglass Shrine

Washington, D. C.—The National Association of Colored Women, which is not to be confused with the organization known as the National Conference of Negro Women, headed by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, is again moving out into the limelight after many years of nominal activity while Mrs. Bethune's group is being publicized as the "biggest thing" among colored club women in the nation. The National Association of Colored Women for many years has been the recognized national federation of colored women although Mrs. Bethune's organization, with the quiet acquiescence of the "mother organization" has boosted Mrs. Bethune as the "voice of colored women." Mrs. Bethune has thus enjoyed a political prominence which her actual influence among colored women did not fully justify, although the ex-Florida educator was at one time president of the NACW

Currenty the NACW is under the presidency of Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Indiana, a brilliant and industrious leader of club women, and who has devoted her talents to the very tangible project of making a great shrine out of the home of Frederick Douglass, famed abolitionist and statesman, and first member of his race to gain international prominence.

Recently heads of the NACW held a meeting at the headquarters of the Frederick Douglass Historical Association, 1114 "O" Street in Washington, D. C. Following the conference, it was announced that Hilyard R. Robinson, nationally-known architect and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, had presented to the group plans for the Douglass Memorial to cost $100,000. These plans included the erection of a 9-foot fence to enclose five acres of the 9-acre Douglass estate. A booklet outlining the plans for completing the memorial is to be published and distributed by the association, and will explain the architect's plans, which include aso the building of a new roadway to the estate, the erection of a Hall of Fame and an Historical Library in which important documents dealing with "Negro History" are to be housed. This building it is stated will be fire and burglar-proof. Architect Robinson's recommendations for the memorial are included in a 5 point program and the leaders have accepted the first item of the program. They also were able to report they had raised close to Twenty Thousand Dollars on the great project.

A stirring speech was made to the group by Mrs. Stewart their president, who spoke in appreciation of the life and services of Frederick Douglass. She referred particularly to the fact that Douglass was an ardent worker for woman suffrage back there when the idea of women voting was not held by many of the nation's leaders, neither men nor women. The last speech that the great Douglass delivered, Mrs. Stewart pointed out, was at a Woman's Suffrage Meeting.

Mrs. Stewart stated that a great nation-wide financial drive is to be started for the memorial to Douglass and people all over the nation will be asked to take out memberships in the association. She hopes the goal set will be work of the NACW. She said that in annual session at Atlantic City in 1950.

Mrs. Stewart was proud that recently many men in the nation have become interested in the work o fthe NACW. She said that Dr. Charles A. Lewis of Philadelphia and Attorney Ellis Outlaw of St. Louis have been appointed to organize a Men's Committee for the memorial drive.

Various committees were appointed by the leaders, to be headed by the following well-known women:

Mesdames Isadore Letcher, Wanda Webb, Ada Talbert, Mary Gregory, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs; Mesdames Ada Crutcher, Alva Scott, Alexander Robinson, Emma Dickerson, Elizabeth Herrod, Belza S. Webb, Luaco Gladen, M. Mozel Griffin, Gladys Parham. Washington and Vicinity club women gave the group an informal reception. Mrs. Lillian Bunduran of Denver and Mrs. ula O. McClure of Cincinnati also delivered addresses.

National Association Of Colored Women Will Assist In The Event

Miss Estella Turner

Atty. Margaret Wilson

The first separate Convention of the National Association of Colored Girls will be sparked by a mass meeting to be held Sunday, July 24, at the Central Baptist Church, Leffingwell and Ewing streets. The prominent community leader and attorney, Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson will deliver the principal address, to some 500 girls from throughout the country.

Mrs. Wilson's address on, "The Challenge of Today," highlights a packed program which includes a reception, oratorical and talent contests.

The local committee is headed by Miss Margaret Robinson Maiton and Mrs. M. I. Dixon, serving as co-chairman, with Mrs. Rosa Paul Brooks, chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Mattie Malone, chairman of Housing, and Mrs. Willia J. Ridley, publicity committee chairman, as members. This committee was charged with the task of planning and carrying out the schedule for the junior body [illegible] meet away from the 28-year-old women's group.

A musical program has been planned by Miss Virgie Robinson and Mrs. Queenie Lacy Carter, who shall lead a chorus drawn from various choral groups throughout the City. Miss Robinson is a teacher in the St. Louis systems, and Mrs. Carter is the daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. William H. Lacy. Claretta Tompkins is pianist of the chorus.

Miss Stella Turner of Dayton (Ohio) is president of the girls' group. Among other national officers who shall be present at the 3-day meet closing on July 27th is Mrs. Ella P. Steward of Toledo, Ohio, national president of the senior body.

Mrs. Sally W. Stewart of Evansville (Ind.) president of the Frederick Douglas Memorial Fund, shall appear on a radio program on Station KMOX, as one of the highlights of the convention.

Following the Mass meeting on Sunday, a reception for delegates shall be held on the lawn of Mrs. Willia Ridley at 1826 Cora avenue. This reception is sponsored by Mrs. Sally W. Stewart, head of the Study Club.

Mrs. Margaret Robinson Maiton, shall also preside over the mass meeting on Sunday. Mrs. Maiton holds the office of National Supervisor of Colored Girls.

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART (Indiana PRESIDENT

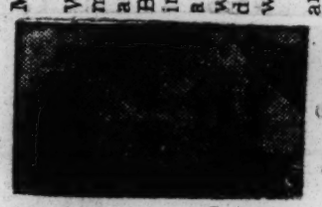
Lindsay Davis as ganize. At this time W. T. Jacks, Barnett says, "When president of the Missouri State ry 1894 for England Press Association (then in session) a membership of in his annual address, spoke of my le I was away for agitation in Great Britain, and be- he club got a char- ing unable to refute my statements, my name, has been denounced me and all Negro wom- nce as the Ida B. en. This was in April 1895. t some of our most "When this man's statements women got their were published, Mrs. Josephine St. om it sprang the Pierre Ruffin, president of the d federations since Women's Era Club of Boston, Mass., called all colored women's clubs to Boston to answer Mr. Jacks' 'foul mouthings'. Representatives of all clubs then organized responded and their first work was a ringing resolution endorsing my work and denouncing Mr. Jacks. The Associated Press said that the resolution was proposed by Mrs. Booker T. Washington and unanimously adopted by 3,000 people in Fanieul Hall. The women then organized and elected Mrs. Washington president and adjourned to meet in Washington the next year and consoli-

Mrs. Elizabeth secretary. Mrs. I left in January the club had a over 200. While eight months, ter and taking my known ever since Wells club. In promising clubwome training, and many clubs organized.

Makes Appeal

"I returned to World's Fair. This more successful than arousing public sentiment Britain against lynching America to put a result scarcely without some paper denouncing me as an who had fooled the British people

"Returning I went to New York and to San Francisco appealing to our white people to stamp out



Mrs. Taylor

Standard Chas

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART OF NACW TOURS THE COUNTRY

An interesting and informative bulletin carrying the news of the activities of Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women has just reached my desk. Thanks to our executive secretary, Mrs. Corinne Hannah Lowry. In it Mrs. Stewart tells of her visits to cities and towns of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., South Carolina, New Jersey, Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Florida and New York.

Mrs. Stewart writes that, "It is thrilling to go into the many cities and pick up information concerning the history of the NACW. It is a privilege to talk with the women who labored so hard and so long, and were so courageous in fighting for freedom and human rights."

An article was given to Mrs. Stewart by Mrs. Marian Birnie Wilkinson of Orangeburg, S. C. It was an interview by Mrs. Carrie Thompson of Greenville, S. C., of Ida Wells Barnett 53 years ago. This article says that Chicago women organized Septem-

late with the Women's Civic League founded by Mrs. John J. Cook.

Organizations Combined Forces in 1896

"In 1896, the two organizations combined forces with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell as president. This is the true story of the start of the club movement with colored women. It began in 1892 with that unselfish effort of the women of New York and Brooklyn to show sympathy and appreciation, and lend moral support to a woman in her fight for her race, and to them is rightly due the credit, and to Mrs. Ruffin is due the credit of first calling these clubs together and organizing the national body. She, like many others who started the movement, has passed away, but left us a rich legacy and we should render them all honor due them.

"Why should one wish to take from them and you the credit for this splendid work?" Mrs. Thompson asked. "I should think all would be happy to honor women with such vision and courage." "I should think so," said Mrs. Barnett, "but there is much jealousy and envy among us. So many seem to think they can succeed by destroying someone else's work, but that is not the law of progress. We rise by building on the work of those who have preceded us. When the women of our federation realize this—that it will take all of our intellect, moral courage, combined power and united action to achieve results for our race and sex—they will vote into office and choose as leaders only those who will rise above petty jealousy."

Mrs. Stewart writes that "When I read the statements made by Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett that were true of yesterday (53 years ago) and are true today, I appeal to each club woman to reread the last two paragraphs in Mrs. Barnett's article, and dedicate our lives to the elimination of all things in our hearts that bespeak hate, jealousy and selfishness so that we may labor for love on the foundation laid by our pioneers and build a lasting monument for PEACE and GOODWILL."

All States Urged To Send In Dues

Mrs. Stewart promises to visit as many state meetings as possible and keep club women informed of the fine spirit and service rendered by wonderful women throughout the nation.

The staff at headquarters is working overtime to serve in a very efficient way under many handicaps. All states are urged to send in their annual dues. South Carolina is back in the fold. Mrs. Mamie Fields is the state president. South Carolina celeorated her 40th anniversary May 6, 1949, at which time a citation was given.

Mrs. Marian Bernice Wilkinson is founder and organizer of the S. C. State Federation and former vice president of the NACW. It will be remembered that she declined to run for the second time in Richmond, Va., in favor of her friend Mary McLeod Bethune.

Mrs. Emily Hofferman of Honolulu has written that the Cotillion Club of Honolulu wishes to affiliate with the NACW. The NACW feels honored.

A beautiful poem dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Margaret Martin Hayes, late president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, graces a page in the bulletin.

Remember the convention of the National Association of Colored Girls is St. Louis, Mo., July 24-27.

* * *

Chicago Northern District Holds Memorial Service

On Sunday evening, June 12, at cago and Northern District Associ- the new headquarters of the Chi- ation of Colored Women, Mrs. Alice Coachman, acting chaplain of the association, presided at the annual memorial service of members of the organization who died during the club year.

A beautiful flower service with singing, testimonials or eulogies by club presidents, a reading and comforting and inspiring addresses by Mrs. Vera C. Hartfield and President Alva Delaney made a touching program. The deceased were: Mesdames Ethel Lacy of Dardanella Club; M. T. Davis of Chrysanthemum; Fannie Leslin and Lucy Dial of the Emma J. Andrews Club: Cordelia Henderson and Amy Russell of Gaudeamus; Mamie Blackburn of Clover Leaf; Lillian Evans of Quarter Century Club; Frances Askins of North Side Woman's Club, and the late Margaret M. Hayes of the Georgia Martin Club and president of the CNDA.

Among those who spoke were Mesdames Catherine Johnson, E. Nightingale Scott. Miss Barbara Seals, Mrs. Bessie Lewis and Mrs. Gertrude McCauley. Mrs. Corinne Dacus sang.

Sidelights NACW

WOMEN UNITED—THE GATEWAY TO DEMOCRACY
By MRS. W. A. SCOTT, SR.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—(SNS)—The 14th Annual Session of the National Association of Colored Women held in the Department of Labor buildings on Constitution Avenue, November 15-18, 1949, has passed into history—and a brilliant long-to-be-remembered passing it was. Every phase of the work had been planned in detail and printed in beautiful programs of class and beauty. Every moment was filled to the brim. It is always inspiring to meet in this beautiful building with its green and gold interior decorations, soft carpets, rich furniture and drapes.

Outstanding was the 4th observance of International Night which was graced with the presence of the President of the U. S. (who else but Mary McLeod Bethune could have a president of the United States for her program?) Well, there stood Mr. Harry S. Truman in a doublebreasted gray suit and smiling, before us. The applause was long and very long, as he shook hands with platform guests and was escorted to his seat by Mrs. Bethune. Scores of detectives and uniformed police, both white and colored, swarmed around the building long before he appeared at the side entrance about 8:40 p. m. Moving picture machines began to click and bulbs flashed, spot lights turned on the platform, etc. It was thrilling to see a PRESIDENT make his entrance--to say the least. When the time came for him to speak Congressman Dawson said: Ladies and Gentlemen, I present to you the president of the United States. Many newspapers and radio broadcasts have told the world what he said to us.

* * * * *

Mrs. Bethune presided at this meeting. I wish I had words to describe that beautiful platform setting. She looked queenly in her evening gown of black velvet with white orchids and halo of white hair. Beautiful Madam Pandit was lovely in a rich drape after the fashion of her country-and all the other beautifully gowned ladies--and the handsome Ralph Bunche in the picture, too.

* * * *

On this occasion sixteen citizens were presented citation scrolls for outstanding services. Our own gorgeously gowned Mrs. Mabel Hawk (Atlanta) graciously presented the citation to Mr. George V. Denny, Moderator, American Town Hall Meeting of the Air

* * * *

Miss Muriel Rahn charmed the audience with "Through the Years" and "Looking for a City." Ethel Ramos Harris gave a piano solo that was warmly received. The U. S. Navy Ensemble furnished instrumental music.

* * * *

Presentation of NACW Officers and many distinguished representatives of foreign countries concluded this eventful evening.

* * * * *

It was real nice to greet Dr. Georgia Dwelle Johnson, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and Mr. Jesse O. Thomas.

* * * *

The NACW has a fine array of attorneys, fine cultured, brilliant, attractive women of whom we are proud. A number of these have political positions paying handsome salaries.

* * * *

Attorney Vivian Carter Mason, chairman of the resolution committee brought to the body a report that was warmly applauded a credit to any organization. This is the lady from Norfolk who first awakened the women of Georgia to the fact that there was something they can do for Mrs. Ingram.

* * * * *

Mentioning Mrs. Ingram: It was pleasant to meet with this committee again-- with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Maude Katz and the others.

* * * *

We were delighted to come across Charles Bronner in the corridor one day, right on the job for his paper. He asked about his Atlanta friends. He and his lovely wife brought me and my niece, Mrs. Edna Banks to the Bus station.

* * * * *

Changing the constitution and discussion of Finances consumed considerable time. More about this meeting, including the outstanding Banquet, and visit to the Embassie later.

DR. MARY! DR. CHURCH!! AND DR. TERRELL!!! . . . were the words on everyone's lips last Monday at Barker Hall of the Seventeenth Street YWCA when the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., feted its first president, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell at a testimonial dinner. At left: Mrs. Terrell shakes the hand of her old friend, Mrs. Clarence F. Swift, who sponsored the distinguished Washingtonian's membership in the American Association of University Women. Looking on is Mrs. H. Corinne Lowry, national executive secretary of the NACW, who arranged the affair and presided. At right, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, national president of the NACW, of Toledo, Ohio, presents Mrs. Terrell a plaque from the Association, marking the 86-year-old crusader's continuous service in the organization from 1896.—Harris Photos.

Prominent Persons in Attendance at Banquet In Washington, D. C.

"Wherever there was fun or mischief or laughter, there was my old friend, Molly Church right in the center of it—volatile, full spirited, delighting all with her wonderful mastery of the English language. She was possessed by an irresistible urge to make this world what it ought to be. But her consuming passion was to obtain justice for her people."

It was the voice of Mrs. Clarence F. Swift, who sponsored Mary Church Terrell's winning fight for membership in the American Association of University Women, speaking—spanning more than sev-ty years back to the "dark ages" when she and a Negro girl, "who took astounding liberties with the English language," struck up a friendship in the then crude dormitory of Oberlin.

There were other speakers who feelingly and eloquently lauded the outstanding achievements of Mrs. Terrell at the testimonial dinner given in her honor last Tuesday by the National Association of Colored Women.

Mrs. Julia West Hamilton spoke of Mrs. Terrell, the trail blazer of organized womanhood; Mrs. Nannie H. Burroughs, of the Mary C. Terrell who "lives so beautifully and outshines us all." Dr. Ella P. Stewart, national president of the NACW, lauded Mrs. Terrell for her continuous service to the organization since becoming its first president in 1896.

Also speaking were Mrs. Jeannetta Welch Brown of the NCNW, Senator William Langer (Rep.-N. D.), Mrs. Virginia Durr of the Anti-Poll Tax Committee; Mrs. Mary E. C. Gregory of the Washington and Vicinity Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Bessie Payne, president of the New York State Federation.

But it was Mrs. Swift, her hair as white as Mrs. Terrell's, her voice crystal-clear, who cast a spell of magic over the 300 guests gathered in Barker Hall of the Seventeenth Street YWCA.

Standing directly behind her friend for more than a half century, Mrs. Swift reconstructed the life of Mary Church Terrell from the time she first met her to the present day.

"STREAG OF LIGHTNING"

She began with . . . "Molly Church, the streak of lightning that electrified the village surrounding Oberlin." Then, Miss Mary Eliza Church, A. B., graduate of Oberlin, who became a teacher at Wilberforce College and later went to Europe where she amazed the world speaking fluently in four languages.

Next, Mrs. Swift spoke of Miss Mary E. Church, A. M., who came to Washington to take up what has turned out to be "more than sixty years of continuous residence." She next spoke of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, wife of the distinguished Judge Robert H. Terrell and a mother, but "also a world citizen whom four walls couldn't hold."

Elaborating upon this phase of the honoree's career, Mrs. Swift said:

"She was possessed by an urge to improve the world. There was no cause for improvement, or for justice which failed to gain her support. Yet, through it all, she never lost her youthful sense of humor, and I never detected a tinge of bitterness in her, but only courage and hope."

From this point, Mrs. Swift went on to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell who became "Dr. Mary, Dr. Church and Dr. Terrell after having been awarded three honorary degrees by leading universities—Wilberforce, Howard and Oakland.

She told how Mrs. Terrell fought for three years to become a member of the AAUW until her persistence opened the organization to women of all races.

DELAY LONG

"The delay was so long.

"I am not sure but that Mrs. Terrell showed a tinge of pessimism. But it was worth waiting for. I am thrilled with the great victory of justice in the American Association of University Women."

Mrs. Swift concluded her intimate talk with this statement: "I salute you humbly—good going, happy going, Dr. Mary, Dr. Church, Dr. Terrell."

The guests, quiet until the end, burst forth with thunderous applause.

rell" is an honorary member.
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nate, adequately to ex-more than 50,000 members of the
s. Terrell assured theNACW.
man and other guests Interlude music was played by
future is bright andthe Howard University String En-
semble and a special musical trib-
rell was showered with ute was paid Mrs. Terrell through
telegrams sent in by music rendered by talented violin-
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fifty-four-year-old NACW throughout a bouquet of
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Federated Clubs

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

DR. MARY EVANS POINTS THE WAY

SHOULD YOU ASK me why I choose to write about Dr. Mary Evans in a column set aside for "Federated Clubs," I shall tell you that I am not digressing one iota, for Dr. Evans represents not alone the acme and epitome of the program of the National Association of Colored Women but she has been a part of that organization from her girlhood up—so much so—that she served as the chaplain of the National Association of Colored Women from 1916 through 1918.

MRS. TAYLOR

Yes—Dr. Evans indisputably points the way to protestant leadership in the field of religion, for the Cosmopolitan Community Church, 5249 Wabash avenue, which she built and pastors, has built a spacious and modern community center, that operates 52 weeks out of every year for the development of the youth physically, educationally, socially, and spiritually through its recreational facilities and guidance, its day nursery, pre-natal and eye clinics and its camp program.

Civically speaking, Dr. Evans personally underwrote her entire membership's annual membership fee in the NAACP and they either repaid her or did not repay her at will. This was an example of unselfish and constructive race leadership. I have not heard of its equal.

Dr. Evans has put into practice her religious teachings and her federation's program. She is not only investing in material and spiritual things but she is investing in LIVES. She presents a LIVING PROGRAM for the LIVING.

But, it is not upon Dr. Evans I would dwell at present. I want to attest my pride, my faith, my wholehearted appreciation in her and in her work, and to inform those who do not know her background and her connection with the FEDERATED WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY — women who are overwhelmingly proud of her and her achievements, and who rate her as one of the most outstanding leaders of our sex, our group and our country.

Dr. Evans is a great community leader and I wish to call attention to the great need of more community leaders and of community organizations for "HEALTH," and to the fact that a far greater measure than we realize, rests in the hands of WOMEN — women who are wedded only to their church interests and never think beyond their immediate church, their families, and personal friends.

We recognize the great asset of effective interplay between governmental and private reesources regarding health measures and control, which the American Red Cross and several foundations well illustrate. But despite the evidence of social advancement, we must face the fact that there exists an abysmal disparity between the social wisdom we now have and the application for the production of the desired social state. Women must seek the cause and see that the remedy is applied. Men have failed in the detail work, but women know little about detail or general.

The fifteenth provision in the Children's charter of the Federal Children's Bureau in Washington, D. C., says: "Every child has a right to grow up in a family with an adequate standard of living, and the security of a stable income as the surest safeguard against social handicaps."

AND IT IS THE WOMAN'S BUSINESS TO BRING THIS ABOUT.

The information fundamental to any health program falls into three divisions: The social needs, the social resources, the ways and means through which the resources can be applied to meet the needs.

We have hospitals and institutions that are administered by boards of men and the daily work in them, which is the essence of the project, is carried on mainly and increasingly by women. It is reasonable to believe that the concerted effort of women in any given community applied to its problems of health in the same manner they have been applied to the hospitals would effect as great a change as has occurred in these institutions within barely a half century.

Men are tradition-bound, and the principle which regulates the existing social relationships between the two sexes, the legal subordination of one sex to the other, is WRONG in itself, and now is one of the chief hinderances to human improvement and it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side or disability on the other. If this is done the changes that might be brought about were women given equal powers with men, as increasingly they will be, are unpredictable.

As long as our program of social health and welfare is based on the needs of the poor, and it still is, its effectiveness will be behind the times. Our health units or centers, the outpatient departments or dispensaries, should be for the service of the community regardless of financial status. In spite of the large volume of free work done by hospitals, health departments and individual practitioners and in spite of the sliding scale of charges, it appears that each year that nearly one half of the individuals of the lowest income group receives no professional medical or dental attention of any kind, curative or preventive.

Centralization and decentralization are essential factors in any community program. In short, a coordinating society functioning through a systematized plan based on complete and accurate information of the needs and resources; the needs, sickness, incidence, economic, physical or mental handicaps the resources, institutions and organizations, professional services, the funds through which these needs can be met, a directorate charge to develop and effectively carry on an integrated community project, not essentially different in structural aspects from a business or professional enterprise.

However, the family is still the accepted unit of importance, implicit in the understanding of which is the home; even the foster home is urged as preferable to the institution for the child deprived of parental care.

When the women of the community decide to embark upon such a comprehensive community housekeeping enterprise which is so badly needed, the result will be ensured.

Women are the greatest contributors to our churches. If our women in large numbers decide to continue to "brighten the corners where they are" but to reach out even as did the "Lowly Nazarene" into the community, the highways and byways and bring the lost ones into the fold—lost physically, mentally, educationally, socially and spiritually—they would have fewer heartaches and anxiety about their children's futures, for they will help to mould those futures and the futures of those with whom they come in contact and thereby bring God's kingdom on earth.

Remember—Dr. Mary Evans points the way of the church. think about it.

THEODORE CHARLES STONE IS HONORED BY C. N. D. A.

Mesdames Alva Delaney, president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women and Clara J. McAdams, chairman of the Association's Civic Committee, together with a special committee invites the public to join with them in honoring Theodore Charles Stone, baritone singer of note, in an appreciative appearance at the Association's new headquarters, 4441 Drexel avenue, Friday, July 22 at 8 p. m. As a leader in the musical world of Chicago, Mr. Stone has given unrivaled service to many organizations and the club women take this method in showing their appreciation for his kindness. Reservations of $1.50 should be made before July 18 at the headquarters. Mr. Stone will present an interesting program. Come and encourage an artist.

NACW Sets Three Goals Before 1950 Convention

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The National Association of Colored Women has set for itself three goals to be attained before its convention next year.

Announcement of the goals was made by Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, national president of the association, and sent to the headquarters of each member state organization. The goals are:

1. To make national and state headquarters a clearing house for information on legislation, family life, vocational guidance, housing, education, arts and crafts. This information will be sent to all of the association's 52,000 members.

2. To complete raising the Hallie Quinn Brown scholarship fund, from which grants are made for college study, by convention time.

3. To conduct an extensive drive to recruit at least 5,000 young women and girls as members of the association within the year.

ACQUAINTANCE PROGRAMS

In carrying out this program, various departments of the association will acquaint its membership with problems affecting American life through workship, forum panels, round-table discussions and symposiums. Publicity will be given to these programs through the newspapers, radio and churches.

This program is designed to acquaint colored women with national affairs and matters of racial advancement with a view toward their working through the national headquarters to promote better race relations and international understanding.

Mrs. Stewart believes that the headquarters here can well serve as a national clearing house for nonpartisan information on the state of the nation and to make known the opinion of colored women to members of Congress and the President on important legislation.

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National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Geneva Valentine Heads B. and P. Women's Clubs

PASSING THE GAVEL . . . of president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, is Mrs. Florence Hill, left, with new president, Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, receiving the badge of office. Center is Mrs. Grace Dadd, president of the hostess chapter of New Haven, Conn., where the national convention was held last week.—N. Carroll Photo.

14th Annual Gathering of Women Is Inspiring and Successful

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The fourteenth annual convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs ended Sunday night with the highlight being the election of a new president, Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, well known realtor of Washington, D. C.

The retiring president, whose ill health had forced her to give up the gavel of presidency, is Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, a relator of Philadelphia, Pa.

LUNCHEON SPEAKER

The annual conference luncheon, another important feature of the convention, had as its guest speaker, Dr. Frances K. Scott, president of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., an organization consisting of over 140,000 members.

Addressing the more than 200 members and guests Sat-urday afternoon at the YWCA, Dr. Scott said, "No one has yet found a way to create wealth except by work. It may be work of the hands or work of the mind, or both, but it's work! The more efficient such work is, the better the tools, the higher the skills — the more abundant and cheaper the product. This has always been the American way."

OTHER SPEAKERS

Mrs. Grace L. Dadd, president of the hostess club, the New Haven chapter, presided at the luncheon meeting and she introduced Amos G. Hewitt, president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, who offered the invocation; Miss Millicent Pond, presined of the Women's B. and P. Clubs; Mrs. Margarett Reeves, Connecticut State chairman of health; Florence W. Lavey, Frieda S. Miller, director of Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Mabel Staupers, president of the National Council of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mrs. Florence George, U. N. delegate, Monrovia, Liberia; and Mrs. Bland Blancvhard, president of the League of Women Voters.

AWARD PRESENTED

The association's achievement award was presented to Mrs. Laura Bell McCoy by Mrs. Bertha P. Rhodes of Philadelphia, past president of B. and P., daughter of the founder of The Philadelphia Tribune and wife of its publisher, Mr. Eugene Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia attorney.

Mrs, McCoy, who lives at 89 Beers Street, and is the mother of two children, was recognized for her outstanding leadership in race relations, charity, youth movements, girl scouts and politics.

She has been treasurer of the New Haven Council on Household Employment; supervisor of the NYA training school here and served from 1941 to 1943 as alderman. She has also been an instructor with the American Red Cross; was instrumental in the establishment of the Race Girl Scouts; a past worthy grand matron of the O.E.S. Prince Hall affiliation of New Haven, was connected with the New Haven probation office and is active with the I.B.P.O.E. of W.

Gift presentations were made too, to Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, the retiring president, by the national body; by the Philadelphia chapter and numerous testimonials and tributes were made for her unselfish service.

Mrs. Hill introduced and thanked all national officers who had served with her.

Miss Iris Elzey, president of the junior group, read acknowledgement and greetings telegrams from New Haven's Mayor William C. Celentano and the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Richard C. Lee. James Mitchell, Miss Mary Nell, Mrs. Hilda R. Greenlee and Miss Lottie Jones were soloists.

NEW OFFICERS

A panel discussion, with the theme "Changing Economic Trends as They Effect Women," was held preceding the luncheon, with Mrs. Cora Walker Bailey, attorney of New York City as guest speaker. Newly elected national officers are Mrs. Valentine, president; Mrs. Grace L. Dadd, New Haven first vice president; Dr. Lucy Thompson Chicago, Ill., second vice president; Miss Delola Harris, Brooklyn, N. Y., third vice president; Mrs. Alice Fauntleroy, Baltimore, Md., recording secretary; Mrs. Marie Wilson, East Orange, N. J., financial secretary; Miss Mazie Hall, Wayne, Pa., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minnie Hurley, New York, N. Y., treasurer; Mrs. Eureka Whord, Philadelphia, editor of the organization's official organ, "Responsibility"; Miss Mildred Holden, Philadelphia National Junior Leader; Miss Iris Elzey, New Haven, National junior scribe and Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, New York, attorney.

The 1950 convention site will be in Newark, N. J.

Club Women Convene In New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — "Our rights and responsibilities," was the theme of the 14th annual conference of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., which convened here Oct. 28-30.

Among prominent speakers appearing on the luncheon program at the local YWCA were Dr. Frances Scott, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, of Northampton, Mass., Mrs. Samuel George, Monrovia, Liberia, Mrs. Frieda S. Miller, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Mable Staupers, president of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Mrs. Amos G. Hewlett, New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Attorney Cora Walker, NYC, and the Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, pastor of Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church here.

Among North Carolinians at the conference were Madams Lovie M. Gilbert, Viola C. Morris, and Sadie M. McDonald of the Reidsville, N. C., club.

14th Annual Program For National Council

Monday, Nov. 14, 7:30 P. M.—Board of Directors meeting.
Tuesday, Nov. 15, 9:30 A. M.—Registration and formal opening.
Tuesday, 2:15 P. M.—Reports of Board of Trustees and Board of Directors.
Tuesday, 8:00 P. M.—"International Night."
Wednesday, Nov. 16, 9:30 A. M.—Reports of the Founder-President, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors and National Affiliated organizations.
Wednesday, 2:15 P. M.—Report of the Constitution Committee.
Wednesday, 8:00 P. M.—Report of the Constitution Committee. Report of the Nominating Committee.
Thursday, Nov. 17—Report of the Constitution Committee.
Thursday, 2:15 P. M.—Report of the Finance Committee.
Thursday, 5:00 P. M.—Visits to the Embassies.
Thursday, 8:00 P. M.—Report of the Finance Committee.
Friday, Nov. 18, 9:30 A. M.—Report of the Finance Committee. Report of World Tour.
Friday, 2:15 P. M.—Discussion of program for 1949-50. Report of Resolutions Committee.
Friday, 8:00 P. M.—Dinner honoring Mary McLeod Bethune. Results of Voting.
Saturday, Nov. 19, 10:00 A. M.—Board of Directors meeting.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Sight-seeing Tour.

Business and Professional Women Elect Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine

The 14th annual convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., was held in New Haven, Conn., recently and highlight of the conference was the election of Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, well-known realtor of Washington, D. C., as national president; as Mrs. Florence Madison Hill also a realtor of Philadelphia, Pa., retired because of ill health, after serving for two years.

The annual conference luncheon, another important feature of the convention, had as its guest speaker, Dr. Frances K. Scott, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Woman's Clubs, Inc., an organization consisting of over 140,000 members.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Mrs. Grace L. Dadd, president of the hostess club, the New Haven chapter, presided at the luncheon meeting. Mrs. Dadd introduced Amos G. Hewitt, president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Theodore S. Ledbetter, who offered the invocation; Miss Millicent Pond, president of the Women's B. and P. Clubs; Mrs. Margaret Reeves, Connecticut State chairman of health; Florence W. Lavey; Frieda S. Miller, director of Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.; Mabel Staupers, president of the National Council of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mrs. Florence George, UN delegate, Menrova, Liberia; and Mrs. Bland Blanchard, president of the League of Women Voters.

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Gift presentations were made to Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, the retiring president by both the Philadelphia chapter and the national body. She also received numerous testimonials and tributes for her unselfish service. Mrs. Hill introduced and thanked all national officers who had served with her.

Miss Iris Elzey, president of the junior group, read acknowledgments and greeting telegrams from New Haven's Mayor William C. Celentano and the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Richard C. Lee.

Soloists for the occasion were James Mitchell, Miss Mary Nell. Mrs. Hilda R. Greenlee and Miss Lottie Jones.

NEW OFFICERS

A panel discussion, with the theme "Changing Economic Trends as They Affect Women," was held preceding the luncheon with Mrs. Cora Walker Bailey, attorney of New York City, as guest speaker. Newly-elected national officers are Mrs. Valentine, president; Mrs. Grace L. Dadd, New Haven, 1st vice-president; Miss Delohla Harris, Brooklyn, 3rd vice-president; Mrs. Alice Fauntleroy, Baltimore, recording secretary; Mrs. Mamie Wilson, E. Orange, financial secretary; Miss Mazie Hall, Wayne, Pa., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Minnie Hurley, New York, treasurer; Mrs. Eureka Whord, Philadelphia, editor of the organization's official organ, "Responsibility;" Miss Mildred Holden, Philadelphia, national junior leader; Miss Iris Elzey, New Haven, national junior scribe and Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, New York, attorney.

The 1950 convention nite will be in Newark, N. J.

National Association of Negro Musicians

Musicians Finish Week-Long Meet

LOS ANGELES—Keynoted by Ellabelle Davis, distinguished soprano who appeared in concert last Thursday evening in Hollywood Bowl, the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., concluded week-long sessions here Friday.

Miss Davis sang from a lengthy repertoire of arias, folk songs, spirituals and ballads.

Convention highlights centered around the mammoth opening-day program held Sunday at First Congregational Church. County Supervisor Leonard J. Roach extended official welcome to some 300 officers and delegates attending the meet. Dr. John Work's concert Wednesday evening, when he conducted his new score, "The Singer," at First Methodist Church and the National Artists' Night program, where Hazel Harrison, pianist, and Izler Solomon, conductor, shared the program with Miss Davis.

Few constitutional changes, the awarding of scholarships to students showing musical promise and a broad new program of activities were a few of the accomplishments noted at the meet.

26th Annual Meeting Of Musicians in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—The National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., Clarence Haydn Wilson, president, will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its founding and hold its twenty-sixth annual convention here, Aug. 21 to 26, inclusive.

At the invitation of His Honor Mayor Fletcher Bowron and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Musicians Association, branch of the parent group, the convention will open with a public mass meeting to be held in the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, W. Sixth Street, Commonwealth and Hoover, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 2:30. Dr. James W. Fifield is the host pastor.

The combined choirs of Los Angeles and vicinity, numbering some 600 voices, will be under the direction of Albert J. McNeil, minister of music to the Peoples Independent Church.

The highlight of the twenty-sixth annual convention will be the "Artists Night" program. This will feature Ellabelle Davis, the sensational new soprano, whose phenomenal success on three continents furnishes the spoken work in every gathering of members of the human family throughout the world. Miss Davis will come direct from European triumphs, arriving in New York Aug. 15. She will entrain for Los Angeles Aug. 25, arriving here Aug. 22 via the Golden State Limited.

William Grant Still's new symphony, "The Archaic Ritual," will be premiered on this program, with the famous Izler Solomon conducting. Mr. Solomon will fly here from Tel-a-Viev, Israel, for the performance. Hazel Harrison, internationally famous panist, will probably be the soloist at the piano.

The Rev. George R. Garner III is the regional director and co-chairman is Albert McNeil.

Secretary At Langston Goes To U. Of Utah

Mrs. Theresa P. Hughes, secretary to the president of Langston university, Langston, Okla., has been invited to serve as consultant at the Institute for Educational Secretaries to be held July 18 through July 29 at the University of Utah. The Institute is being supported jointly by the National Association of School Secretaries, NEA, and the University of Utah. She will work with discussion groups dealing with such problems affecting the educational secretary as: guidance and personnel, democratic institutional organization and public relations. In addition, Mrs. Hughes will present the results of a study she completed recently, dealing with functions performed by secretaries of Oklahoma college.

A graduate of Hampton Institute, Mrs. Hughes has been connected with Langston university for six years. On the campus she is a member of the Faculty Women's Council, the Executive Council and the Artist Series Committee. She is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

National Bankers Association

Bankers Assemble In Annual Confab

THE National Bankers Association, comprised of Negro bankers, closed its 22nd annual convention in Kansas City (Kan.), last week, after further evidencing the constantly increasing awareness on the part of its members of the responsibilities which are theirs.

The body was addressed by specialists in the banking field, and by others who have earned notable reputations in the financial world, and who are keen observers of our national economic trends.

To be sure, the host bankers gained from their guest speakers, and from their associate members as well, additional information that will prove invaluable in the servicing of their respective clienteles.

It will be noted with a great deal of local pride that LEROY F. RIDLEY, president of the Crown Savings Bank of Newport News, Va., was re-elected president of the association, whose membership is represented in 14 banks scattered throughout the country.

Mr. RIDLEY's re-election can be regarded as a tribute to his standing in the banking field and his performance as president during the past year.

One of the most important points brought out at the meeting was the report showing that in 1948 the 14 member banks paid over $328,000 in salaries to 180 employees, which is a worthy demonstration of business growth on the part of the race.

Other information regarding the status of Negro banks in the country is outlined in a news story in this paper.

National Bar Association

Truman Invited to Speak at Lawyers' Convention

From left: Richard Westbrooks, Chicago; Richard R. Atkinson, Washington; Marion G. Hill, New York City; Richard E. Carey, New York City; President Harry S. Truman; W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Judge James A. Cobb, Washington; Henry J. Richardson Jr., Indianapolis; Roy Garvin, Washington. During a visit to the White House, the group invited the President to address the 24th annual convention of the National Bar Association in Indianapolis, Sept. 15-17.

Role of the Race In The Legal Profession

THE annual convention of the National Bar Association which was held in Indianapolis, Ind., a few days ago has served to focus attention upon the substantial role the Negro plays in the legal profession of today.

In academic pursuits, it is in this profession where the race has been confronted with some of the most persistent handicaps. Most of the disadvantages suffered have been imposed by virtue of the skin color of the practitioner, but other frustrating limitations have resulted from the lack of proper training on the part of the earlier Negro lawyers themselves.

Through undaunted efforts, however, they have been able to surmount these hindrances to a very appreciable extent, and today stand as respected advocates before the American bar. They have come a long way and traveled a hard road, but well might it be said of them, they have arrived.

The part colored lawyers are currently playing in the effort to develop in this country the kind of democracy envisaged in the Constitution will prove historically to have been an invaluable contribution to the people of this nation, irrespective of race, color or religion.

President Truman Greets National Bar Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (NNPA) —With greetings from President Truman, the National Bar Association opened its 27th auunal convention here last Thursday.

Admitting that Americans have a long way to go to gain the goal of equal rights and equal opportunity, Mr. Truman, in his message, declared that they are progressing toward that goal and predicted eventual adoption of his civil rights program.

An appeal to colored people to support the colored lawyer in their communities was voiced by W. Harold Flowers of Pine Bluff, Ark., vice-president of the association and its principal speaker at the public session, Thursday evening, in the absence of Sen. William Langer (Rep. N.D.).

Marshall Echos Flowers

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, told the capacity audience in the Indiana World War Memorial Building, of age," and is entitled to the that the colored lawyer "has come confidence and patronage of the American public white and black.

Welcoming talks were made by Rufus Kuyendall of the Marion County Bar Association; Judge Dan V. White, Probate Court; George S. Dailey, county prosecutor; Frank Gilkinson, chief justice, Indiana Supreme Court; Judge Walter Phichard, Superior Court; and Judge Henry R. Champ, Municipal Court.

Response was made by Mrs Joan Capers, Cleveland. E. L. Johnson, president of the Marion County Bar Association, presided as temporary chairman. Vocal selections were rendered by Richard Highball, student, Attucks High School. Invocation was offered by Cleo Blackburn, superintendent of Flanner House.

Panel Discussion Held

The three-day session opened last Thursday morning in the Madame C. J. Walker Building, with a strong appeal from Mr. Dodson for the "elimination of all vestiges of a second-class citizenship."

In the afternoon, the association heard a panel discussion on civil rights, which featured William R. Ming Jr., a member of the University of Chicago Law School faculty; John T. Doles Jr. and Harry J. Richardson Jr., both of Indianapolis; and Olson Foust, Indiana University Law School.

...yers Plan ... Bar Week

WASHINGTON

The National Bar Association ... completed plans for the cele... of National Bar Week.

Local groups in Washington, ...iladelphia, Chicago, Detroit, ...dianapolis, Louisville, and Los ...geles, are arranging public mass ...etings for Sundays April 10 and ...

These meetings will focus at... of the public on the part ...olored lawyers have played during ... past years in the crusade for ...

...s at Awakening People

In some cities where there are ... large number of colored attor..., plans have been made for ... to appear in churches.

One of the objectives of the ...etings is to awaken the con...ousness of the masses of colored ...ople to the part they can play in ...ding the lawyers in a nation... crusade to further implement ... gains made in the various areas ... race relations.

ATTORNEY BOOKER NAMED NATIONAL BAR PRESIDENT

INDIANAPOLIS -(ANP)- Joseph Robert Booker, practicing attorney of Little Rock for the past 30 years, was elected president of the National Bar association at the close of its 24th Annual three-day convention in the Walker building here Friday evening. Booker, formerly associated with Atty. Scipio Jones for as far back as 1919, is the brother of Atty. W. A. Booker of Chicago.

High point of the meeting came when the association adopted a 10-point program to "wage a relentless and ceaseless battle against all types of discrimination and segregation until every link in the chain of bigotry and second-class citizenship in America has been hammered into oblivion." The issues selected by the lawyers were:

1. Effective enforcement and administration of present civil rights laws on the federal, state and local levels.

2. An FEPC with sanction to enforce its orders and the right of subpoena.

3. Opening of every public university, college, secondary and grade school to all pupils without a color test.

4. Federal aid to education, provided the funds are distributed without discrimination and are used to equalize opportunities.

5. Housing built in whole or part with public funds must be open to all persons without segregation or discrimination. That the Federal Housing authority require, as a condition precedent to the guarantee of any loan in public housing, that the housing not be covered by any covenant imposing racial or religious limitation on ownership, use, or occupancy.

6. Back collective bargaining with the right of labor to strike to enforce its just claims, and ask that no labor union or other organization be recognized as a bargaining agent which excludes workers from full and equal membership on the ground of race, color, creed or national origin.

Recession of Executive Order 9835 (loyalty order) and filing of amicus curiae briefs in loyalty cases now pending.

8. Approved the ratification of the UN Treaty outlawing Genocide (mass killings and destruction of peoples in religious and racial groups..)

9. Pledged cooperation with the National Business league and accepted invitation to permit the bar association president to serve on the board of the National Business league.

10. Commended members of the American Bar association who attempted to reverse the jimcrow policy of the American Bar association, when it met in recent convention in St. Louis.

Impetus to the adoption of these issues was an address given by Horace L. Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business league, Cincinnati, who declared:

DEVELOPMENTS LISTED

"During the past 40 years, there have been three developments in the field of social engineering which are of great importance to our national welfare. Two of these developments I shall mention briefly.

"The first is regarded by many as the most significant cause before the American Negro today--we have gained certain civil rights and recognitions which as American citizens, should never have been denied us. This gain has been made possible, in a large part, by the practical and aggressive program carried forward by the NAACP.

"The second... has been the progress made in the reduction of discriminatory employment practices. This progress has been due, largely, to the work of another national organization, the Urban league.

"But the ultimate realization of the goals which are concerned with our welfare has always been, is now and will always be solely dependent upon a successful self-help economic program."

The law group called upon President Truman to give "executive implementation" to the civil rights program by "appointing to the federal judiciary competent Negro lawyers." Through Atty. Thurman L. Dodson of Washington, who was replaced in the presidency by Atty. Booker, the convention wired President Truman, "expressing appreciation over reports that Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, is being considered for one of the federal appellate appointments." The wire, however, considered it "of equal importance the appointment of Negroes to federal district courts which most intimately first touch the American citizen."

The new president is a native of Little Rock, and was educated at Arkansas Baptist college (which was headed by his father for 40 years) and Northwestern University law school. A 33rd degree Mason and prominent in civic and social affairs of the state, Booker led the fight for the admission of Negroes to the University of Arkansas and also took the lead in legal battles for the equalization of teachers' salaries in the state.

Other officers, all reelected, included Loren Miller, Los Angeles; John T. Doles Jr., New York; E. L. Johnson, Indianapolis; and Margaret Haywood Hawthrone, Washington first to fourth vice-presidents, respectively; Scovel Richardson, St. Louis, secretary; John A. Libbler, Little Rock, treasurer; and Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, assistant secretary.

New executive committee members are J. Mercer Burrell, Newark, N. J.; A. A. Lenoir, Louisiana; Chester Smith, Detroit; Alexander Russell, Akron, O.; Richard E. Westbrook Chicago; and John H. Lewis, New York.

Most of the 131 delegates were housed in downtown hotels, marking the first time that such a large number of Negroes had rooms in the hostelries which cater to white clientele exclusively.

The 1950 convention of the bar association will meet in Nashville.

Beauty Culturists League Draws 650 to 30th Annual Convention

WASHINGTON

With approximately 650 delegates from forty-one states in attendance, the thirtieth annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League came to a close here last Thursday.

New Orleans was chosen over Chicago as the site for the 1950 convention.

The convention also voted to extend the term of the president from one to two years and to require a member to have attended five consecutive annual meetings prior to the one at which she is nominated, in order to be eligible for the presidency. Other officers will be required to attend three annual meetings in order to be eligible.

With exception of three officers, all old officers were re-elected. The new officers are Mrs. Alaine Waldon, Palm Beach, Florida, member of the executive board; Mrs. Carolyn Dismond, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, national organizer, and Mrs. Doris Ford Stevens, Richmond, Virginia, statistician.

Mrs. Johnson Re-elected

Officers re-elected are: Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, Jersey City, New Jersey, president; Mrs. Flossie Wilson, Charleston, South Carolina, first vice president; Mrs. Maud Gadsden, New York City, second vice president; Mrs. Willie Ford Hennessee, North Carolina, recording secretary; Mrs. Bessie Mercer Freeman, Washington, financial secretary; Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, New York City, treasurer, and J. Mercer Burrell, New Jersey, legal advisor.

Members of the board include Mrs. Evelyn Benston Maryland; Mrs. Parthenia Bell, Tennessee; Mrs. Carrie Taylor, Louisiana; Mrs. Essie Davison, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Beulah Ford, New York; Mrs. Ruth Flowers, St. Louis; Mrs. G. Gates Downey, Louisiana, and Mrs. Effie Bushell, New York.

A highlight of the convention was the testimonial banquet tendered the president of the organization Sunday night, August 7, at the Dunbar Hotel. More than 250 guests attended.

Mrs. Whaley Speaks

The public mass meeting also was held that Sunday night in the Commerce Department auditorium, with Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, executive assistant, department of public welfare, New York City, as the principal speaker. Mrs. Flossie Wilson, of Charleston, South Carolina, presided.

Thanksgiving services were held at Lincoln Temple Congregational Church Sunday, August 7. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Joseph W. Haskins, assistant pastor of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

The convention was thrilled by vocal solos rendered by Miss Nora Willette Clark, of Washington, the recipient of the 1948 national scholarship award, which as given by the league's Institute of Cosmetology. Mrs. Johnson is considering having the league to sponsor Miss Clark's musical career.

Trio Honored

Three pioneers in the field of beauty culture were honored at the convention. They were Mrs. Annie Turnbo Malone of Chicago, who received a scroll for founding the Poro System; the late Madam C. J. Walker, who founded the C. J. Walker Company in 1906, and Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington of Atlantic City, founder of the Apex system. The posthumous award of a scroll to Madame Walker was made to the vice president of the C. J. Walker Company. Mrs. Alama West, head of the Apex School here, received the scroll in behalf of Mrs. Washington.

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32b 1949

National Convention of New Farmers of America

New Farmers In National Confab Here Oct. 21-28

Atlanta Youth and citizens will be host to the fortieth National Convention of the New Farmers of America, October 27-28. Over two hundred and fifty boys and fifty of their teachers, supervisors, and teacher trainers will arrive in the city October 23 and 24.

Warren R. Cochrane Executive Secretary, announced that the convention headquarters will be at the Butler Street YMCA. It should interest Atlantans to know that this is the first National Conference for Young People to be held here.

Principal C. J. Gideons of David T. Howard School is chairman of five over-all committees which are now completing plans for assuring those attending the convention a warm welcome to our city and an enjoyable entertainment during their stay here. Mr. Gideons is asking all public high schools, churches, citizens and youth serving agencies to cooperate in helping to achieve these purposes.

J. R. Thomas, National Executive Secretary of the New Farmers of America Convention announces that the purposes of this convention are to bring together once a year National Officers, members of the board of trustees, and adult officers. New Farmers of America members, state advisors, local chapter advisors and others to become better acquainted to sponsor projects to discuss and to work out problems affecting the total organization, and to map out plans and program for the coming year.

15 Women To NCNW Honor Roll

The Defender, Chicago Ill
Sat. 6-18-49

WASHINGTON—Fifteen women who have made outstanding achievements during the year 1948, have been named to the National Council of Negro Women's annual honor roll, President Mary McLeod Bethune announced this week.

Mrs. Bethune will present each honoree with a Scroll of honor at the National Council's annual honor day to be held at the organization's headquarters here on June 19. In announcing the selection of women to be honored, Mrs. Bethune said, "these women are but a symbol of the mind, the heart and soul of womanhood of the world who unitedly work for a world of peace, freedom and justice for all."

Sat. 6-18-49

The selections for this year's outstanding national award are as follows:

ETHEL J. ALPENFELS, noted anthropologist, for her outstanding professional contributions in the field of human relations from the anthropological point of view.

FRANCES BOLTON, U. S. Congresswoman for her distinguished and meritorious service as a legislator in the fields of nursing education and public health.

CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, Founder-President Palmer Memorial Institute, for her prominence in the field of education and for her outstanding service to humanity.

ALICE COACHMAN, for her international achievement in the field of athletics and as the only American woman to win an olympic gold medal in 1948.

ELEANOR CURTIS DAILEY, for her outstanding service in interracial and international activities.

CHRISTINE DAY DAVIS, for her twelve years of distinguished service as a congressional secretary and especially for her appointment as Chief Clerk of a major congressional committee, the first such post to be filled by a Negro.

MARTHA ELLIOT, M. D., for her outstanding work in maternal and child health international activities, and for her appointment as Assistant Director General of the World Health Organization.

ROSA SLADE GRAGG Founder-President of the Slade-Gragg School of Practical Arts, for her service in the field of human relations and for distinguished service to community.

[illegible]IN, Editorial Assistant, U. S. Department of Education, for her outstanding service in the field of adult education with special emphasis on the development of materials for literary education for better living.

JULIA WEST HAMILTON, President Phyllis Wheatly, YWCA, for her leadership among women for her signal service to civic and social progress.

MAJORIE STEWART JOYNER, Founder-President National Association of Beauty Culture School Owners and Teachers, for her outstanding service in the field of cosmetology and for her accomplishments in successful organizational activities.

FRIEDA MILLER, Chief, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, for her outstanding achievement in the international fields of human and labor relations.

MURIEL RAHN, concert artist, for her contributions in the field of music and for her meritorious service in local and national activities.

Sat. 6-18-49

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER, famed solo actress, for distinguished service in the promotion of human rights and freedom of opportunity to attend and enjoy the theatre.

CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE, U. S. Congresswoman, for her leadership in the organization of women and for her outstanding contributions as a legislator to social progress.

Mrs. Bethune Is Invited To Haiti

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 5-21-49

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, has accepted an invitation from President Estime of Haiti to be the official guest of the country and will fly to Haiti on July 11 where she will remain for two weeks.

While in Haiti, Mrs. Bethune will advise with officials on child care programs, health, education and organizational activities for women.

Southern Branch Of Women Council Elects Officers

Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-21-49

NEW ORLEANS — Newly-elected officers and the ensuing year's five-point program of Region Four of the National Council of Negro Women were announced this week by Miss Arenia C. Mallory, Lexington, Miss., recently re-elected regional director.

Region Four is comprised of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas.

Sat. 5-21-49

Other officers are Madams Irma Green Jackson, Shreveport, La.; Gertrude Anderson, Birmingham, Ala.; T. M. Meredith, Temple, Texas; Bertha Slack, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Florence O. Alexander, Jackson, Miss.; Carrie L. Taylor, Baton Rouge, and B. Johnson, Houston, Texas, vice presidents.

Mrs. Marion Dillard, Dallas, Texas, recording secretary; Mrs. Irma Curry, Baton Rouge, corresponding secretary; Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, treasurer; Mrs. Eloise C. Thornhill, New Orleans, registrar; Miss Sadie B. Barrow, New Orleans, director of the youth council; Mrs. Mary Burroughs, Mobile, Ala., director of rural life activities; Mrs. G. Gates Downey, New Orleans, parliamentarian; Mrs. Oralee B. Mitchell, New Orleans, historian, and Mrs. Myra J. Bryant, Birmingham, Ala., editor.

Members of the executive committee-at-large are Madams Maggie N. Ringold, Baton Rouge; D. S. Smith, Dallas, Texas; Snowden Jones, Greenwood, Miss., and M. Brousch, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Aims of Region Four announced were to study the effect of laws in its seven states on Negro citizens; to conduct a complete community survey to ascertain the voting strengths in various states and educate citizens in citizenship duties and requirements; to sponsor a good conduct program; to seek better travel facilities for women and fight to end Jim Crow accommodations, and to urge equal educational facilities and opportunities in high school, college and professional levels for Negroes.

NCNW Cited For Decision To Give Hospital Services

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

BY JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

The National Council of Negro Women deserves praise for its decision to join the voluntary hospital services of the Veterans Administration and it is a step which might well lead other colored organizations to take a step which is long overdue — that of getting into the "inside" of the Veterans Administration program.

Thu. 6-9-49

Under a plan tested and drawn up by Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, Toki Schalk Johnson and Ethel Ramos Harris of Pittsburgh, the council, whether it realizes it or not, has put its foot into the main door of the Veterans Administration.

At the present time it would appear that the council is merely staging shows for the entertainment of veterans in Veterans Hospitals, but in reality what the Council has done is to put colored women in places where they can actually see and determine the needs of colored vets in such hospitals.

Under the council's plan its local councils will render voluntary service to VA hospitals wherever they are located. It's impossible for these alert women to come into contact with the VA's gigantic hospitalization program without immediately finding dozens of ways through which they can make things a bit more comfortable for the guys whom they will find there.

Someone will immediately raise the questions: Why is it necessary for colored women to volunteer for such services. Doesn't the VA provide the necessary care for veterans including colored veterans? Here is the answer to that:

MAGNITUDE CITED

It's necessary for colored women to volunteer for such services for the simple reason that prior to this time white women have been doing the job all alone. No colored organization as yet has seemed to grasp the magnitude and size of the VA's hospital program and the added services that it entails in trying to care for sick veterans.

Proof of this is shown by the fact that not a single colored organization is a member of the VA's advisory council, not a single colored organization has ever got itself officially accredited as a VA service organization and in such groups as the RED Cross and Gray Nurses colored women are represented by only token representation and in many cases not at all.

It's not a question of money in the VA's hospital setup. The agency is now operating 128 hospitals all over the country in the largest hospital setup of its kind in the world. In this setup no money is spared to give sick vets what they want and need.

But there are some things that money just can't buy. Ever been sick? Ever lay there helplessly waiting for someone to pay you a call and then watch that visiting hour tick away and the person not show up? Pretty rough, isn't it?

That's the kind of things that the VA can't buy. Those are the kind of gaps that the council women will be able to walk into.

STEP BEHIND SCENE

But more than that these women will be given an opportunity to step behind the scenes and actually aid in shaping the VA programs which will help to keep these men happy. This means that here and there along the line there will be injected an element designed and angled for the colored veteran who is sick.

Some may see this type of special handling borders on something which you are trying to break away from. This column however feels that if a guy is sick and you want to help him try to give him some of the things he wants.

Thu. 6-9-49

It's easy to recall the days overseas when Special Services would provide a star-studded program of white movie and radio stars for a group of sick colored soldiers and then have a plain ordinary unknown colored girl step to a microphone and sing a song and stop the show. Such demonstrations easily showed what they wanted then, and the average vet in the hospital hasn't changed a thing but his uniform.

The council has its foot in the door. It's a belated step, but it may encourage other colored organizations to follow suit. The need is great and the cause is certainly a worthy one.

has selected the names of fifteen women who have made outstanding achievement during the year 1948 to be honored on its annual honor day, June 19, at 5 P. M., at the Council House, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.

In announcing the selection of women to be honored, Mrs. Bethune will present each honoree with a scroll of the council said, "these women are but a symbol of the mind, the heart and soul of the womanhood of the world who unitedly work for a world of peace, freedom and justice for all." Mrs. Bethune will

NAMED TO HONOR

The selections for this outstanding national award are as follows:

Ethel J. Alpenfels, noted anthropologist, for her outstanding pro-

NCNW to Honor Its Women of the Year

Evening Star
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women will be[illegible] June 19

fessional contributions in the field of human relations from the anthropological point of view.

Frances Bolton, U. S. Congresswoman, for her distinguished and meritorious service as a legislator in the fields of nursing education and public health.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder-president Palmer Memorial Institute, for her prominence in the field of education and for her outstanding service to humanity.

Alice Coachman for her international achievement in the field of athletics and as the only American woman to win an Olympic gold medal in 1948.

Eleanor Curtis Dailey for her outstanding service in interracial and international activities.

Christine Ray Davis for her twelve years of distinguished service as a Congressional secretary and especially for her appointment as chief clerk of a major Congressional committee.

Martha Elliot, M.D., for her outstanding work in maternal and child health international activities, and for her appointment as assistant director general of the World Health Organization.

Rosa Slade Gragg, founder-president of the Slade-Gragg Academy of Practical Arts, for her prominence in the field of human relations and for distinguished service to her community.

Ella Griffin, editorial assistant, U. S. Department of Education, for her outstanding service in the field of adult education with special emphasis on the development of materials for literary education and education for better living.

Julia West Hamilton, president, Phyllis Wheatley, YWCA, for her leadership among women and for her signal service to civic and social progress.

Majorie Stewart Joyner, founder-president, National Association of Beauty Culture School Owners and Teachers, for her outstanding service in the field of cosmetology and for her accomplishments in successful organizational activities.

Frieda Miller, chief, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, for her outstanding achievement in the international fields of human [illegible] relations.

[illegible] Rahn, concert artist, for [illegible] contributions in the field of [illegible] and for her meritorious service [illegible] and national activities.

Otis Skinner, famed [illegible] for distinguished service in the promotion of human rights and freedom of opportunity to attend and enjoy the theatre.

[illegible] Woodhouse, U. S. [illegible] woman, for her leadership in [illegible] of women and for her outstanding contributions as a legislator to social progress.

NCNW Auxiliary Donates $1100

WASHINGTON

Joseph Albright of Washington, chairman of the new associate membership (male) of the National Council of Negro Women, told the AFRO on Friday evening that the group had already raised $1100 as a start toward its goal of $100,000 for the Council in 1950.

Mr. Albright, special assistant to the administrator of veterans' affairs in Washington, was elected chairman of the associates when the group was formed on Friday afternoon at the close of NCNW's 14th annual convention.

Bethune Memorial

He announced its formation as a "perpetual testimonial" to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, retiring founder-president of NCNW, at a dinner in Mrs. Bethune's honor Friday night.

Mr. Albright said that the associate members will be "without portfolio" and will not participate in policy-making or similar activities of the Council.

Its sole purpose will be to raise funds and stimulate interest in the Council's program.

Memberships will vary, ranging from $5.00 to $100 fee for life membership. There will also be joint memberships for husbands and wives if desired.

Negro Women Group Visit Embassies

Delegates to the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women yesterday interrupted constitutional amendment-making to visit five embassies.

Separating into groups, delegates were received at the embassies of Haiti, India, Israel, Great Britain and Mexico and the Legation of Ethiopia.

Lady Franks, wife of the British Ambassador; Lady Caine, wife of Sir Sydney Caine, member of the United Kingdom Treasury, and Supply Delegation, and Mrs. Denis Allen, wife of the head of the British Chancey, greeted approximately 100 delegates between 5 and 7 p. m.

At the Mexican Embassy between 30 and 40 were received by Senora de Colina, wife of the Ambassador, and other wives of Embassy Staff members. Mme. Pandit, the Indian Ambassador was hostess to about 100 council members at the Embassy on Macomb st. nw. Mme. Elath, wife of the Ambassador of Israel, and other Embassy staff wives, received around 100 council members. The Haitian Ambassador, Joseph D. Charles, was host to council members who remained to chat with the wives of staff members. At the Legation of Ethiopia, council delegates were the guests of Mme. Imru, wife of the Minister.

Highlights of the concluding sessions today will include election of officers and a testimonial dinner honoring Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and retiring president of the NCNW.

NCNW Leader, Solon In Amicable Battle

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, clashed amicably last Wednesday over President Truman's civil rights and national health insurance programs.

The clash occurred during her testimony before the Joint Economic Report subcommittee on the problem of low-income families, of which Senator Sparkman is the chairman.

Dr. Ferebee advocated Congressional enactment of Mr. Truman's civil rights program, compulsory health insurance, extension of social security and Federal aid to education to "place minority group urban low-income families on the same footing as urban low-income families generally."

After remarking that he wondered whether "too often we do not try to solve our problem by legalistic methods rather than striking at the real root of the problem, which is economic mal-adjustment, "Senator Sparkman told Dr. Ferebee that "There are many of your recommendations that I cannot agree with."

She asked him point-blank whether his disagreement was with her recommendation for fair employment practice legislation.

AFFIRMATIVE REPLY

He replied in the affirmative and added that what was needed was full employment. Where there is unemployment, there is "sharp competition for jobs, and that is where you run into trouble," Senator Sparkman said.

He stated that FEPC is an attempt to do "legalistically" what needs to be done by "gearing our economy to a program that will assure steady and full employment."

Asked her definition of antilynching. Dr. Ferebee said she would have such a law made applicable to cases where victims are "pulled from the hands of the law and not given a fair trial.

Senator Sparkman remarked that the most common type of lynching or mob violence occurred in cities like New York and Chicago in race riots. "Yet no anti-lynching law that has ever been advocated by the Administration would have gone after those cases," he said.

If an antilynching law should be for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to step in where law and order breaks down in local communities. the Alabaman said, 'there would be no difficulty in the world in getting that kind of anti-lynching law enacted.

Senator Sparkman said prohibition did not work because a program of education was dropped and reliance placed on "legalistic means. I think that is true of much of the civil rights program you have recommended this morning. We have adopted a lot of legalistic phrases and are saying if you adopt these into law, all of our troubles will be solved. It will not work that way."

MORE THAN 1935

Asked whether under Mr. Truman's medical program sharecroppers and other low-income groups in backward areas would be assured of adequate medical care, Dr. Ferefee replied: "Not overnight, but they would be assured of much more than they had in 1935, for instance."

She said at the beginning of the health clinic which she directed in Holmes and Bolivar Counties, Mississippi, under the sponsorship of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, to serve neglected low-income colored farm families, there were many sharecroppers who had never seen a doctor or a nurse; many babies who had never eaten an egg or drunk a glass of milk, or eaten an orange."

Reminded of the scarcity of doctors and nurses, Dr. Ferbee said under the compulsory health insurance program there would be better distribution of medical personnel. "Young doctors would be encouraged to go into backward areas because they would feel there would be an assurance of a livelihood for themselves and their families," she said.

Senator Sparkman commented that medical men had told him that the thing that kept doctors out of rural areas was not "Lack of work, or lack of income, but lack of facilities."

Admiting that this was a real consideration, Dr. Ferbee suggested that under compulsory health insurance physicians could be rotated.

Senator Sparkman wanted to know whether her idea was that some government agency would do the rotating—whether the doctor was going to remain "a free agent with the mobility that you would have generally, or is somebody going to direct him that he must go into this area and practice so long and then be released by somebody."

Dr. Ferebee replied that she thought the doctor should be encouraged to go "because certain considerations would be set out that would be tempting and inviting for him to go."

National Council Joins
The Journal & Guide
World Tour Sponsored
Norfolk, Va.
By Radio Program
Sat. 4-30-49

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The National Council of Negro Women has been invited to send a representative on the "Round the World Tour" sponsored by the Town Meeting of the Air. Twenty individuals and organizations have been invited to join the tour at which time they will visit the capitals of 14 different countries. It is a tour of goodwill designed to help bring about a common understanding among the peoples of the world.

Edith Sampson, of Chicago, and chairman of the executive committee, will represent the council. The Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. Sat. 4-30-49

Drive Extended

The National Membership Enlistment of the National Council of Negro Women has been extended until its goal of 100,000 members is reached. The New York office of the drive closed on April 15. The drive will be continued from the National Headquarters, in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Brown, Miss Coachman on List for Signal Achievement

Afro. Baltimore 32 Md.
Sat. 4-16-49

WASHINGTON — The [illegible] Negro women who have made outstanding achievement during [illegible] to be honored on its [illegible]day, June 19, at 5:00 [illegible] the Council House, 1318 [illegible] Avenue, N.W.

In announcing the selection of [illegible] to be honored, Mrs. Mary [illegible] Bethune, founder-president of the Council said, "these women are but a symbol of the mind, the heart and soul of the woman [illegible]od of the world who unitedly work for a world peace, freedom and justice for all."

Mrs. Bethune will present each honoree with a scroll of honor citing her particular contribution to our American culture.

The selections for this outstanding national award are as follows:

Ethel J. Alpenfels, noted anthropologist, for her outstanding professional contributions in the field of human relations from the anthropological point of view; Frances Bolton, U.S. Congresswoman, for her distinguished and meritorious service as a legislator in the fields of nursing education and public health; Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder-president of Palmer Memorial Institute, for her prominence in the field of education and for her outstanding service to humanity; Alice Coachman for her international achievement in the field of athletics and as the only American woman to win an olympic gold medal in 1948; Eleanor Curtis Dailey for her outstanding service in interracial and international activities; Christine Ray Davis for her twelve years of distinguished service as a congressional secretary and especially for her appointment as chief clerk of a major congressional committee; Martha Elliot, M.D., for her outstanding work in maternal and child health international activities, and for her appointment as Assistant Director General of the World Health Organization:

Mrs. Gragg Named

Rosa Slade Gragg, founder-president of the Slade-Gragg Academy of Practical Arts, for her prominence in the field of human relations and for distinguished service to her community; Ella Griffin, editorial assistant, U.S. Department of Education, for her outstanding service in the field of adult education with special emphasis on the development of materials for literary education for better living; Julia West Hamilton, president Phyllis Wheatly, YWCA, for her leadership among women for her signal service to civic and social progress; Majorie Stewart Joyner, founder-president National Association of Beauty Culture School Owners and Teachers, for her outstanding service in the field of cosmetology and for her accomplishments in successful organizational activities; Frieda Miller, chief, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, for her outstanding achievement in the international fields of human and labor relations; Muriel Rahn, concert artist, for her contributions in the field of music and for her meritorious service in local and national activities; Cornelia Otis Skinner, famed solo actress, for distinguished service in the promotion of human rights and freedom of opportunity to attend and enjoy the theatre; and Chase Going Woodhouse, U.S. Congresswoman for her leadership in the organization of women and for her outstanding contributions as a legislator to social progress.

Dr. Bethune To Retire From National Council

32b Journal & Guide 9-24-49

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The announcement that Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune will retire as active president of the National Council of Negro Women at its national conclave here in November, has opened the way for speculation concerning her successor.

Norfolk, Va.

Official announcement of the new president will be made by Mrs. Bethune at the council's meeting, but in the meantime, three women are being mentioned as top candidates.

They are, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh Courier executive, former NAACP field secretary and recently chosen as an honorary member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, of New York, newly elected national presidentof Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and a member of the national executive board of the YWCA, is another possibility.

The third top choice is Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, a native of Norfolk, Va., and a distinguished Washington, D. C. physician. Very active in the national council, she once served as head of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority's medical project in Mississippi.

"Women United—The Gateway to Democracy" is the theme of the 14th annual convention of the council Nov. 15-18 at the departmental auditorium, U. S. Department of Labor, here.

Another important item on the agenda is the revision of the constitution and by-laws.

Report Made "Town Hall" World Tours

Journal and Guide

Mrs. Edith Sampson Represented Council Of Women On Trip

Sat. 9-24-49

CHICAGO, Ill.—(NNPA)—"Life in any country of Europe or Asia will convince Americans that they must guard their heritage with their very lives, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago attorney, declared Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Sampson returned recently from a 72-day air trip through European and Asian countries, including several in the middle and far east. She represented the National Council of Negro Women on the "Town Hall" world tours, with leaders of 27 other national organizations.

Norfolk Va.

Mrs. Sampson has been a practicing lawyer in Chicago for more than 20 years, and is a graduate of Loyola University law school. She has offices at 3518 South State street and lives at 310 East 38th street.

BRITISH FRUSTRATED

"We found people of England frustrated but still looking down their noses at Americans who are keeping their foolish country alive," Mrs. Sampson said.

"The vast help the United States is giving that almost gone little island is visible everywhere, particularly on public projects and rehabilitations. All the signs there read "Property of the United States," but the material is rebuilding England.

"The French people are busy, and there appears to be plenty of work. We heard some talk there about a United States of Europe and, strangely, found them more worried on that score about England than Russia.

"In Italy the politicians foolishly talk colonization and have their eyes on spots they plan to grab. In Turkey the people bemoan the fact that they are to pay 30 per cent of all they earn for defense.

MIDDLE EAST

"Throughout the middle east and in India we found abject poverty, millions of homeless sleeping in the open, clad in rags and mostly hungry; however, India and Parkistan are beginning to lift themselves up by their bootstraps.

"We also visited Germany, Israel, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Manila, and Honolulu. One can find no decent food or comfort in the eastern hemisphere — one has to come back home to find these.

"Such a trip would make a good American out of anybody. It would be a good thing if most people—particularly some of our socialistic politicians — could take one. It would assure us that the American way of life would stay the American way of life."

SPEAKER: Mrs Franklin Delanc Roosevelt was the keynote speaker at the "One World" meeting of the Brooklyn affiliate of the National Council of Negro Women last week. Present at the meeting was Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, retiring president of the national group.

Dawson To Present President To NCNW

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Truman will be presented to delegates and visitors to the National Council of Negro Women's Fourteenth Annual Convention, by Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois, his friend and staunch supporter.

The President, who is expected to arrive at the gathering shortly after the eight o'clock opening, will hear one of his favorite vocalists, Muriel Rahn, star of Carmen Jones, just before he speaks to his audience at the Departmental Auditorium, on the night of November 15.

A string ensemble of twenty-five pieces from the United States Navy will usher in the Nation's Chief Executive with the traditional Hail to the Chief and will provide music throughout the International Night program, opening with a prelude at 7:30 P. M.

Miss Rahn, honored by the NCNW in 1948, for contributions in the field of music, and for meritorious service in local and national activities, has sung at more than one hundred benefits for worthy causes, and during the war gave concerts at 135 military installations and raised a million and a half dollars in U. S. Savings Bonds, for the war effort. Miss Rahn's sorority, Delta Sigma Theta, is a member organization of the NCNW.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, immediate host to the convention, will speak at the opening session, on Tuesday, November 15, at 10:30 A. M. Miss Frieda Miller, Women's Bureau head, will also address the first session, when a gift to the Council from the Friendship Train will be presented by Mrs. Ernestine Perry.

SEMINAR REVIEW

Women members of the Town Hall World Seminar and others who will be heard on International Night before the presentation of awards, include:

Mrs. Edith Sampson, chairman of the NCNW Board of Directors, unanimously elected last month, as president of The Town Hall group; Mrs. J. Blair Buck, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Anna Lord Strauss, president of the League of Women Voters; Dean Althea Hottell of the University of Pa., who is president of the American Association of University Women, and Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, NCNW's official observer at United Nations.

A meeting of the present Board of Directors will be held at Council Headquarters on Monday, at 4:30 P. M., before the opening of the convention. A Saturday meeting of new officers will be held at 10:30 a. m., following the Friday elections.

All sessions will be closed to the public, excepting the International Night observance, and the dinner honoring the retiring president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, which will be held at 7:30 P. M., Friday, Nov. 18, in the cafeteria of the Interior Department. Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, dinner committee treasurer, is now accepting reservations, at her office, 1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Washington 5, D. C.

* * *

Arrangements for the dinner are in charge of a committee headed by Mrs. Marion Elliott, Chairman of the Intercultural Committee, Washington businesswoman, and secretary of Iota Phi Lambda National Sorority. Assisting Mrs. Elliott are the following chairmen:

Mrs. Edmonia Davidson, program; Mrs. Catherine Hurley, invitations; Mrs. Sadie Mills Franklin, decorations; Mrs. Eleanor Lucas finance; Mrs. Gladys C. Thomas, publicity; Mrs. Wilda Marshall, hostess and Mrs. Alicia Parker, patron's committee. Miss Viola Meekins is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

Plain Talk

LIKE WE said, that National Council of Negro Women's presidential election ran hotter than the atom bomb explosion at Hiroshima, and was equally as devastating. Dorothy B. Ferebee Washington medic, and "dark horse" in the race, won the election with an impressive majority. The election was marked with behind-the-scenes horse-swapping and parliamentary manuverings that would put seasoned political hacks to shame. Arecia C. Mallory, Lexington, Miss., school president, who had been widely mentioned for the top post, threw her weight behind Ferebee in fulfillment of what was alleged to have been a deal with the Ferebee faction out to stop Edith S. Sampson, Chicago attorney. Sampson, up to convention time, appeared to have a head wind for the spot.. Spiritedly supporting Ferebee, Mallory injected the "class" issue in the campaign, only to have her hand called by Elsie Austin, D. C. lawyer, who deplored pitting one group of women in the organizations against the other and warned of divisions in ranks which would follow. Sampson withdrew from the nominations, in interest of preserving unity in the organization, but at insistence of parliamentarian her name remained on ballots. Some Ferebee stage-managers were out to get Sampson's scalp primarily because of the national and international acclaim she enjoys as member of World Town Hall Seminar. On this score, New York's Eunice Hunton Carter's hands are said to not be entirely clean. Sampson won plaudits for courage and dignity in withdrawing, even though her name was kept in final race. Battle-scarred, members say they'll line up behind Ferebee for the good of organization and to conserve gains of Mamma Bethune's 14 years of unselfish service.

Gals drippin' in mink at convention makes it mighty hard to justify the organization's having to beg for funds.

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women, has announced this Sunday as the National Council Sunday. She calls upon all members of the council to go to their places of worship for prayer for the achievement of civil and human rights for all.

Invitations have gone out for the opening of the George Washington Carver Bible Class, Sunday, March 13. The new group will meet each Sunday, 9:30 to 10:30 a.m., in the Carver Theater, North 17th Street and Fourth Avenue. Heading the organization is Joe E. Edwards.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Chicago Defender

Council Of Negro Women Needs To Include Most Humble Women

DURING the past few weeks, I have been traveling about a bit. Wherever I go, I meet many of our fine women. They are pictured in my mind.

I have a positive attitude concerning what these women can be and can do and how wonderful our world would be if they would realize all that they can be and do as result of the potential powers that exist in them.

Before the National Council of Negro Women blazed from my heart into reality, that positive faith in our women was basic to my desire to see the Council come alive.

And now—14 years after—a period marked with struggle and courageous venturing, I am certain that we can do greater things for our world if the powers of our women could be culled from the mass heap of unorganized, ineffective activity and put to work with victorious vitality. It would bring such joy and power to us all!

Once I heard a Bishop of the Methodist Church make a remark which dwells in my mind still. He was before a large body of women who were carrying on the work of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. He said something about gathering together all the loves, all the faiths, all the energies and powers of this mass of women and that surely would turn the world to God in a little while. The effort would not be missed, he said, yet what gigantic results would come from the unified action.

First of all, of course, we must unify our loves, our faiths, our energies and our powers around the vital attitudes which will make cooperative action possible. There are educators psychologists, religious workers, scientists, health specialists, and enough other specialists among our women to help create the understanding necessary in order to make these vital attitudes the focal point for cooperative action.

The National Council of Negro Women needs to grow upon the "food" available in its ranks, and to expand those ranks to include the most humble women in the valleys and on the hillsides, by the highways and the byways. We need to bring to all women Angela Morgan's realization expressed in her poetic lines:

"To be alive in such an age!
When miracles are everywhere
And every inch of common air
Throbs a tremendous prophecy
Of greater marvels yet to be
O Thrilling Age!
O Willing Age!"

Brown, Dr. Jernagin At Atlantic Pact Signing

WASHINGTON —(ANP— Representatives of at least two Negro organizations were present at the signing of the North Atlantic Pact. They were Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive director for the National Council of Negro Women, and Dr. W. H. Jernagin, consultant to the Washington Bureau of the Federal Council of Negro Churches in America.

Women Protest

To the Editor:

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein. This is our Father's world!" And what a beautiful world it would be, if we, as children of God, could accept the fact that God, our heavenly Father, owns the world and has given it as a heritage to all of His children.

There are beautiful hills and mountains, which lift the soul. There are verdant valleys, and flowing streams, which make glad the heart. There are also places where drabness, smoke and noise tend to depress and call forth the sordidness of man's nature. A wise father does not give all of the good, nor all of the bad, to any one child. He tries to have all of them share in all of the experiences which make for their growth.

As Negro mothers, entrusted with the growth and development of our children, we want for them every advantage to convert all of their potential energies into active channels of production. Yes, we want every instrument necessary for moulding our children's lives into honest, straightforward men and women, ready to take their places in this great, big family of human endeavor, working shoulder to shoulder with, and holding their heads as high as any other man in this great democracy, which we, too, "through blood, sweat and tears" have earned the right to call our country.

Be it known that we realize the importance of good and beautiful home surroundings in developing good and beautiful character. We know, too, that blighted areas, railroad tracks, smokestacks and congested districts are breeding places for crime.

We know further that the zoning of property according to race has been declared illegal by the highest courts in the land, and as citizens of Birmingham we should have the privilege of living in our homes without fear and violence and with the same protection of the law accorded any other citizen.

In the light of these facts, we, the women of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women, representing more than 10,000 women in this area, and 800,000 Negro women throughout the nation, feel that we would be derelict to our duty to remain silent at such a time as this. We hereby lift our voices high in protest to the recent occurrences, designed to intimidate us, and create a state of fear among us. In the humblest spirit of Christian motherhood, we implore the help of all people of influence and the governing body of our city to support us as we march toward full citizenship. MRS. A. W. PLUMP, Chairman, Social Action Committee, Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women.

NCNW To Launch New Campaign For Civil Rights

Atlanta Daily World

Designed To Alert Women Of All Races

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Founder-President of the National Council of Negro Women, announced recently the acceptance by Miss Marian Anderson, noted contralto, and Mrs. Harper Sibley, President of the United Council of Church Women, of honorary co-chairmanships in the Council's forthcoming inter-racial membership enlistment drive.

This campaign is the Council's first broad effort to enlist individuals in its fight for civil and human rights. It will seek to alert American women as a whole to the urgency of this mission and to enlist concerted inter-racial effort in its support.

TO OPEN FEBRUARY 12

The six weeks' membership enlistment campaign will begin with widespread educational and informational activity on Lincoln's Birthday and will include special events such as concerts, public meetings, receptions, radio programs and forums in principal cities to highlight its course.

Founded in 1935, the National Council of Negro Women is a clearing house for twenty-three of the major national women's organizations. It operates on a national scale through eighty-three Metropolitan Councils strategetically located throughout the country. Heads of member organizations and local councils will supervise enlistment activities in their areas during this campaign.

CONSTANT GROWTH

Working from its Washington Council House the organization has grown in scope and service each year and has set forth a ten point program which seeks better housing Federal aid to education, expansion of social security coverage, extension of health service and curbs on juvenile delinquency. This program also advocates Federal action to abolish lynching, voting restrictions and poll taxes, restrictive covenants, segregation in the armed forces and job discrimination based on sex or race. Since the birth of the United Nations the Council has been an active and enthusiastic supporter of the world organization.

Miss Marian Anderson, America's great singer who shares with Mrs. Harper Sibley the '49 co-chairmanship has appeared in 715 concerts since she returned to the United States from Europe in 1935.

The list of awards and prizes won by this famous artist is long. Among the most important are the Grand Prix du Chant for the best recorded voice in Europe, won in 1934, the Spingarn Medal from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and an honorary Doctorate in Music awarded by Howard University, both in 1938.

ESTABLISHED SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

In 1941 Miss Anderson received the $10,000 Philadelphia Bok Award with which she established the Anderson Scholarship Awards to aid promising young singers. The Liunderprivileged children of Harlem. Miss Anderson's great dignity poise have served as inspiration and in the same year Smith Colher an honorary Doc to women all over the world and lege awarded her an honorary Doctor of Music degree. In 1946 the Council of Church Women since her concern with the achievement of equal status for with the 1944, shares with Miss Marian Anfor of Jewish Charities cited her as one of the five key women of the year. derson this year's honorary co-s for her sex and her race have become widely and generally known.

WON MANY AWARD

Her outstanding work in church and inter-racial activity have won her many awards in this field. In 1946 she was a member of the Honor Roll of the National Council of Negro Women " for her courageous work in the field of human relations" and in 1948 she shared with Senator Warren Austin and Mr. Basil O'Connor the Gold Medal awarded by the National Institute for Social Sciences "for distinguished service to humanity." Most recently she was named by the CHICAGO DEFENDER to the Honor Roll of Democracy "for her historic contribution to democracy and national unity in the past year and for her fight against segregation in the armed forces, all Federal establishments and in the Protestant churches." The American Heritage Foundation Award Committee Freedom Train Rally cited Mrs. Sibley's "years of devoted service and successful influence in emphasizing the moral and spiritual values inherent in our Constitution and Bill of Rights."

Mrs. Sibley represented the United Council of Church Women at the Unted Nations Conference in San Francisco and is a member of numerous national organizations, primarily concerned with the improvement of cultural and social relations such as the Academy of Political Science, the Foreign Policy Association, the National Conference of Christmas and Jews, and the Foreign Administrative Committee and the National Board of the YWCA. She has served on the Loyalty Review Board of the United States Civil Service Commission since 1947. The United Council of Church Women over which Mrs. Sibley presides is an interdenominational organization representing 10 million Protestant church women in the U. S.

Tips To Veterans

Journal & Guide

National Council Of Negro Women Deserves Praise For Program In Vets' Hospitals

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

THE NATIONAL Council of Negro Women deserves praise for its decision to join the voluntary hospital services of the Veterans Administration and it is a step that might well lead other colored organizations to take a step which is long overdue—the getting into the "inside" of the Veterans Administration program.

Under a plan tested and drawn up by Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, Toki Schalk Johnson and Ethel Ramos Harris of Pittsburgh, the council, whether it realizes it or not, has put its foot into the main door of the Veterans Administration.

At the present time it would appear that the council is merely staging shows for the entertainment of veterans in veteran hospitals, but in reality what the council has done is to put colored women in places where they can actually see and determine the needs of colored vets in such hospitals.

Norfolk, Va.

VOLUNTARY SERVICE

Under the council's plan its local councils will render voluntary service to VA hospitals wherever they are located. It's impossible for these alert women to come into contact with the VA's gigantic hospitalization program without immediately finding dozens of ways through which they can make things a bit more comfortable for the guys whom they will find there.

Sat. 6-11-49

Someone will immediately raise the questions: Why is it necesary for colored women to volunteer for such services. Doesn't the VA provide the necessary care for veterans including colored veterans? Here is the answer to that:

It's necessary for colored women to volunteers for such services for the simple reason that prior to this time white women have been doing the job all alone. No colored organization as yet has seemed to grasp the magnitude and size of the VA's hospital program and the added services that it entails in trying to care for sick veterans.

NO COLORED ORGANIZATION

Proof of this is shown by the fact that not a single colored organization is a member of the VA's advisory council, not a single colored organization has ever got itself officially accredited as a VA service organization and in such groups as the Red Cross and Gray Nurses, colored women are represented by only token representation and in many cases not at all.

It's not a question of money in the VA's hospital setup. The agency is now operating 128 hospitals all over the country in the largest hospital setup of its kind in the world. In this setup no money is spared to give sick veterans what they want and need.

But there are some things that money just can't buy. Ever been sick? Ever lay there helplessly waiting for someone to pay you a call and then watch that visiting hour tick away and the person not show up? Pretty rough, isn't it?

Sat. 6-11-49

That's the kind of things that the VA can't buy. Those are the kind of gaps that the council women will be able to walk into.

But more that then, these women will be given an opportunity to step behind the scenes and actually aid in shaping the VA programs which will help to keep these men happy. This means that here and there along the line there will be injected an element designed and angled for the colored veteran who is sick.

HELP FOR THE SICK

Some may say this type of special handling borders on something which we are trying to break away from. This column however, feels that if a guy is sick and you want to help him you try to give him some of the things he wants.

Sat. 6-11-49

It's easy to recall the days overseas when Special Services would provide a star-studded program of white movie and radio stars for a group of sick colored soldiers and then have a plain ordinary unknown colored girl step to a microphone and sing a song and stop the show. Such demonstrations easily showed what they wanted then, and the average vet in the hospital hasn't changed a thing but his uniform.

The council has its foot in the door. It's a belated step, but it may encourage other colored organizations to follow suit.

NCNW To Join VA Hospital Service

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — The National Council of Negro Women has released to all of its local councils instructions for rendeirng voluntary service in VA hospitals, Jeanetta W. Brown, Executive Secretary, announced today following a series of conferences with officials of the VA.

Sat. 6-11-49

The organization's experimental effort in the rendition of this service was made by the Pittsburgh Council. Under the administration of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, president, and given full publicity through the public relations efforts of Mrs. Toki Schalk Johnson, the programs staged by the Pittsburgh group, in which world famous Negro stars were presented, brought forth the highest praise from staff and patients at the Aspinwall hospital. VA's Central Office was profoundly impressed by the programs which were under the direction of Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris.

"It is the intent of the National Council of Negro Women to carry a volunteer service group to every VA hospital available," Mrs. Brown said. "We fully realize the great service our 800,000 women can render hospitalized veterans, and we propose to do everything in our power to spare no effort in this program, for we feel that we could not lend our support to a finer cause."

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president of the organization, issued the following statement to the presidents of all local councils:

"The National Council of Negro Women is entering upon another program of service. It is our intent to carry a volunteer service group to every VA hospital accessible to our metropolitan councils.

Sat. 6-11-49

"We feel that the voluntary service program in VA hospitals is an integral part of the community in which they are located, and we as council members must feel the responsibility for giving every assistance to this program.

"We call upon each of our metropolitan councils to participate in this program. We cannot place too much emphasis upon the importance of the work of volunteers who desire and who can assist in the welfare, morale, the care and rehabilitation of VA patients.

"This is a wonderful opportunity for service for your metropolitan council and for our National Council of Negro Women. Let us give the program 100 per cent cooperation." Sincerely yours, (Signed) Mary McLeod Bethune.

The Suez canal is 104.5 miles long. The Panama canal is 40.2 miles in length.

NACW TO DO VOLUNTEER WORK IN VET'S HOSPITALS

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat. 6-11-49

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — The National Council of Negro Women plans through its local councils to render voluntary service in veterans hospitals throughout the country.

Recently the Pittsburgh council experimented with such a program and carried it out in a highly successful manner under the leadership of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, president, Mrs. Toki Schalk Johnson handling public relations, and Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, program chairman. Va. officials are said to have been favorably impressed and have given approval to an expanded effort.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

The president of the National Council of Negro Women, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, states that it is the intent of the National Council to carry a volunteer service group to every Veterans Administration hospital available. The Council realizes that a great service can be rendered to hospitalized veterans by 800,000 members of the NCNW through its Metropolitan Councils and the national office is calling upon every council to spare no efforts in this program. If you wish to become a voluntary worker, get in touch with your Veterans Administration Volunteer Service committee representative who will have full information about the program and the opportunity for participation in it. If there is no committee available, get in touch with the Chief of Special Service at the Veterans Administration hospital located near your community.

Region IV of the National Council under the leadership of Mrs. Arenia C. Mallary, was host to 153 delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. The delegates gave serious consideration to the problems of human and civil rights, employment, housing, health, education, youth citizenship and other matters of vital concern to women as world citizens.

Chicago, Ill.

Four work shops were held and treated the topics: Integration of rural women into the council program; national and local structure of councils; techniques for youth integration and membership.

The New Orleans, Louisiana Metropolitan Council under the leadership of Miss Fannie Williams, was hostess to the conference. A grand banquet, large public meeting at Dillard University, sight-seeing tour and other activities of interest were tendered the guests.

Sat. 6-11-49

The delegates in their findings, declared, "We believe that human rights are not a mere extension of civic rights, but that all rights, civil, social and economic—form one complete whole and are therefore necessary—one to the other. Further, until the dignity and growth of the human person, wherever found, is recognized by man and by governments, we shall be unable to build our country into the democracy the world expects."

Reception Honoring National Council of Women Draws Guests to Liberian Embassy

Attending the reception in honor of the National Council of Negro Women at the Liberian Embassy last week were Mrs. C. D. B. King (center), wife of the Liberian Ambassador, Mrs. Harry C. Graves (left) and Mrs. Nettie Pinchback.

D. C. Woman Physician Named Successor To Mrs Bethune.

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee of Washington, D. C. was elected to succeed Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune to the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women at the closing session of the conference here Friday night.

Dr. Ferebee is a practicing physician in Washington and a member of the faculty at Howard University. Her election followed a testimonial banquet, held in the Interior Department in honor of Mrs. Bethune.

in Capital

NCNW Head Urges Job Law Passage

WASHINGTON — Refusing to concede the undeniable relationship between job discriminations and the present economic status of Negroes, Senator John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) clashed with Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, National Council of Negro Women's president, when she recommended to a House-Senate subcommittee considering problems of low-income groups the enactment of President Truman's entire civil rights program as essential to Negro welfare.

Dr. Ferebee told the subcommittee that laws to insure equality of jobs and treatment are basic to low income problems. She argued that the hardships confronting this wage group generally "hit with double impact" upon minority groups.

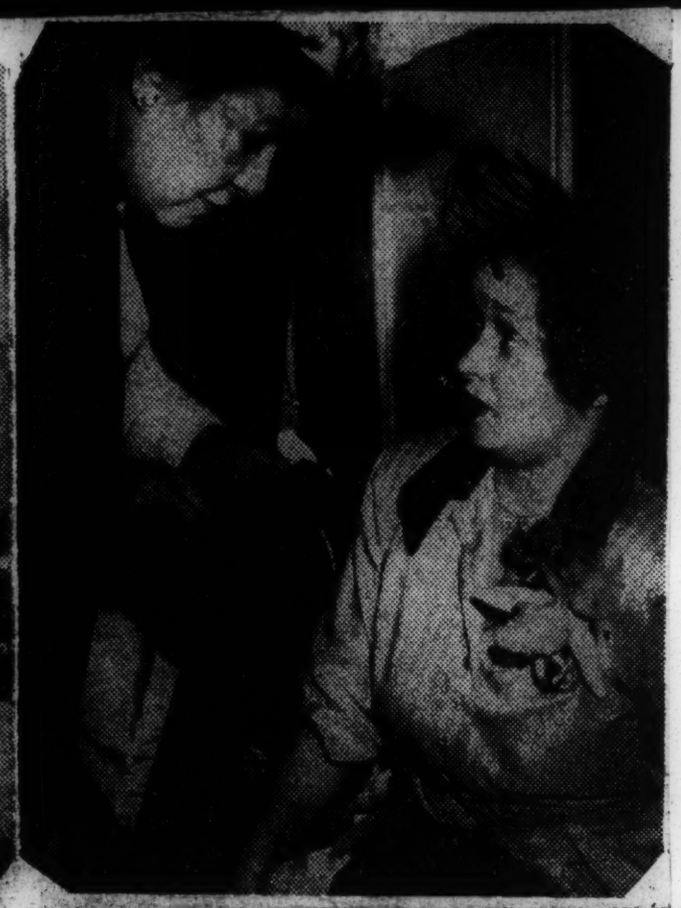
She said that Negroes are discriminated against when jobs are scarce and that civil rights laws are essential to putting minority low income groups on the same footing with similar white groups.

Taking sharp issue with the newly elected NCNW president, Sen. Sparkman, chairman of the subcommittee, argued that full employment, not FEPC, is the way to give "reasonable opportunity for wor[illegible]."

He charged that the proposed anti-lynching laws would not pre-

Trying to decide on a choice of viands are Mrs. Charles Sherman, wife of a Liberian official and Dr. Mary McL. Bethune, president of the Council.

Mrs. Samuel George, at left in second photo, exchanges greetings with Miss Sarah King, niece of the Ambassador, at the Washington Social event.



Engaged in an interesting conversation in third panel are Mrs. Josephine Moten and Mrs. Albert I. Cassell, wife of the well-known architect and designer of Mayfair Mansions.

Lone Negro To Represent NCNW In Seminar

NEW YORK — (NNPA)— Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago attorney and chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro Women, left there Saturday, June 25, aboard a Pan American World Airways Stratocruiser on the first leg of a round-the-world flight with the World Town Hall Seminar to participate in Town Hall meetings in twelve foreign capitals.

Mrs. Sampson was the only colored person of a group of thirty one representing a cross section of American life who made the trip under the auspices of Town Hall, Inc., of New York, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was scheduled to have left with the group but it was announced at the airport that Mr. White would join the group later, possibly in Rome or Berlin.

Headed by George V. Denny, Jr., moderator of the Town Hall meetings, and president of Town Hall, Inc., the party will circle the globe with stops at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Ankara, Tel Aviv, Alexandria, Karachi, New Delhi, Manila and Toyko.

TO HOLD MEETINGS

In each of these capitals, the group will hold a Town Meeting of the Air, such as have been heard over the American Broadcasting System here for the past twelve years. Leaders of the various countries will participate in panel discussions with the American group on the programs.

Prior to her departure last Saturday Mrs. Sampson spoke on a radio program broadcast by ABC from the landing strip at New York's International Airport at Idlewild. The New York Port Authority gave a going away luncheon at the airport.

Mrs. Sampson was accompanied to the airport by her sister, Mrs. Blanhce Moris, her nephew, Hebert Houston, and her husband, Joseph Clayton, an attorney, all of Chicago.

The entourage will spend an average of five days each in the capitals, during which time it is hoped by Town Hall officials that they will develop a better understanding of people of other countries and their problems and at the same time leave behind the real meaning of American free discussion and democracy.

SOUTHERNERS INCLUDED

Several southerners were prominent among the group which left on the stratecrusier with Mrs. Sampson. They included Mayor De Lesseps of New Orleans, John J. Barnhardt, representing the American Legion from Concord, North Carolina, and Mr. Denny himself, who is a native southerner.

Also in the group were W. L. Hemmingway of St. Louis who is representing the American Banking Association, Alfred A. Albert of the Civil Liberties Union, and Dr. Althea K. Hottell, president of the American Association of University Women who recently championed the right of colored women to be members of her association a move which resulted in the withdrawal of its Washington, D. C., chapter.

Asked which of the countries she would visit held the most interest for her, Mrs. Sampson replied, "All of them." She said she would be better able to tell which country was the most interesting after she had visited them all.

The first Town Hall meeting abroad was held in London on June 29. Mrs. Sampson will represent the Council of Negro Women at the meetings. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the organization, sent a telegram to the group complimenting Town Hall on the move.

Would Head for Congress, Says Retiring National Council Head

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

If Mary McLeod Bethune were starting all over again, as a young woman, she'd "head straight for New York and run for Congress."

"That's what I'd do," she told me in her office at the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women in Washington, last Thursday.

'And I wouldn't have to run out Adam Powell either," she added. "There's room for more there in Congress and it's about time.

"I'd try for the diplomatic service, too," she went on. "That's a wonderful field. And then there's business. Not nearly enough of us have taken advantages of the opportunities it offers."

The dowager lady of the race has already done pretty well, unofficially, as politician, diplomat, and business woman. The building in which we sat was itself a tribute to her astutenes in all three directions.

While we talked, it was being redied up for NCNW's 14th annual convention, Nov. 1517, when Mrs. Bethune will formally step down from her role as chief executive.

Since she first issued her clarion call to the women of America in 1935, the organizatios has become a network of subgroups, called metropolitan councils, in over 80 cities. They represent national organizations claiming a total membership of over 800,000 women.

Mum on Successor

Of course, the 64-dollar question for weeks has been who would step into Mrs. Bethune's shoes as president of NCNW. But Mrs. Bethune was mum on that score.

All she would permit herself to say was that she hoped the persons elected by the Council during the closed sessions of its convention would have the "spirit of dedication, the deep-lying interest, and the abiding faith" which she thinks the job calls for.

What will Mrs. Bethune herself do? Is she really retiring? How will she spend her time?

"I'm retiring not to go aspeel," she declared. "But I feel that I've done what I should have done with the Council and it's time now to give the younger women a chance to take over, while I stand on the sidelines, the way I am doing with Bethune-Cookman College."

Possibly she will write a book on her life, in addition to the one which Rackham Holt has been preparing for the past two years.

She has enugh memories of people in high places to fill a good-sized volume.

But, when asked about her association with the administration of the late President Roosevelt, she was quick to point out her visits to the White House were by no means limited to the period of the New Deal.

Knew Five Presidents

"I was summoned to the White House by both President Coolidge and President Hoover," she said, "and I knew the late Theodore Roosevelt as a friend, although that was after he was President.

"I have been wonderfully received by President Truman and I have found Mrs. Truman most cordial."

She says that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. James Roosevelt were her friends long before Franklin D. Roosevelt became Chief Executive. About him she likes best to remember "how he'd pat me on the shoulder and tell me how he believed in me. He used to say:

"'I'm always happy to see you, because every time you come, you come in behalf of someone else, not for yourself.'

But reminiscing and looking backwards was clearly not the main thing on Mrs. Bethune's mind. She is still too much concerned with the present and the future.

Up in her elbows in preparations for the Council Convention, she let herself be interview while in the midst of a luncheon of light eatables and fresh fruit.

"I love fresh fruit," she said. "I'll get up in the middle of the night to eat a piece of it."

What would she wear when honored at the Council convention? She was happy to answer the question, because, like all women, she likes clothes.

"I'll wear my black velvet frock—I love velvet," she announced "and some pewels, but especially the decoration which the Haitian Government honored me with recently. If I need a covering, I'll wear my Spanish shawl."

"The velvet stole would be better," remarked her secretary, who had just entered.

But from where this reporter sat, it looked as though Mrs. Bethune would be wearing the Spanish shawl. It also did not look at all as though she were ready for the role of a lady in retirement.

She had just come back from a flying trip to Bethune-Cookman College in Florida. On her desk was a summons to Friday's luncheon of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the Mayflower Hotel. She was also scheduled to speak at Rockefeller in New York City on Sunday.

All this—and a national Council convention starting on Tuesday, besides!

"Honest to goodness, Mrs. Bethune, just between you and me, you really aren't taking this retirement really seriously, are you?"

She smiled delightedly, like someone caught in the midst of a favorite daydream. Then her face took on the inspired look so familiar to her listeners all over the country and she drew herself up to make the kind of pontifical statement for which she is famous.

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, left, founder and retiring president of the powerful National Council of Negro Women, poses with her successor, Dr. Dorothy E. Ferebee, noted Washington physician, who won top NCNW post through sensational upset that featured defeat of Atty. Edith Sampson of Chicago, at convention in Washington last week.

Edith Sampson, Third In Hot Ballot Fight

WASHINGTON — Entering the National Council of Negro Women's presidential race as a virtual "dark horse," Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington physician and long-time Council officer, scored an upset when she polled 97 votes to win the presidency of the organization, succeeding Mrs. McLeod Bethune, who resigned, in that spot.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago attorney, who in wide quarters was a pre-convention favorite for the spot, trailed Dr. Ferebee with 19 votes. Mrs. Arenia Mallory, president of the Saints Industrial School, Lexington, Miss., (also a candidate, polled 25 votes.)

Mrs. Sampson won strong backing from a large bloc of Council life members in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Washington and Chicago. But their strength was not sufficient to turn back the strong voting tide which swept Dr. Ferebee into office when Mrs. Mallory threw her support behind the new president. Life members have only one-fifth vote as compared to organization delegates who are entitled to one vote each.

A "class" appeal speech made by Mrs. Mallory in seconding Dr. Ferebee's nomination rallied a large number of rank and file delegates behind her candidacy, many of whom came from southern states where Mrs. Mallory is a Council regional director.

Mrs. Mallory's speech cast Dr. Ferebee as champion of the "little" women, and by implication portrayed Mrs. Sampson as candidate of the "select" few. Several Council members took exception to this strategy, charging that it would result in dividing the Council into faction of "little" and "big" women which would spell the beginning of the end of the organization which Mrs. Bethune had labored for 14 years to build into one of the nation's most influential women's groups.

The post-balloting discussions among the delegates became so heated that a motion was made by one delegate to retain Mrs. Bethune in office for another year. The motion was withdrawn at Mrs. Bethune's request.

Among those who took most serious exception to Mrs. Mallory's "class" speech was candidate Sampson. Stating that she would have no part in such devisive politicking, Mrs. Sampson moved to withdraw from the race, but the parliamentarian, Mrs. Rosa Blocker. of New York, ruled that the names of all three nominees would be carried on the ballots. A motion to elect Dr. Ferebee by acclamation was lost.

The election at the Council's 14th annual convention marked the first time that administration of the organization has changed hands since it was founded in 1935 by Mrs. Bethune. The last presidential election was held in 1941, when the body approved a constitutional provision which made Mrs. Bethune president of the organization for life.

At 74, Mrs. Bethune who said she was relinquishing the active leadership of the organization so that young women may gain the seasoned experience needed to lead at a time like this, will serve as founder-president emeritus of the organization.

The Council has a membership of 850,000 women who are members of the 25 affiliated women's organizations which make up the body, and operate through 85 local metropolitan Councils throughout the nation.

Moving to heal any breach which the heat of election may have caused among the delegates, the NCNW Board of Directors, including the newly elected officers, pledged and reaffirmed their unequivocal loyalty and support of the program and policies of the National Council as initiated by Mrs. Bethune.

The members assembled voted unanimously to support in every way the new administration headed by President Ferebee.

A series of resolutions adopted by the National Council in final session pledged support for passage of the President's civil rights program, to work for additional housing, and to press for enunciation of an Army policy which will ban racial segregation from that area of our armed services.

The Council elected six vice-presidents. They are Mrs. Daisy George, New York; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk, Va.; Fannie Ponder, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Doris Wesley, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Vivian Osborne Marsh, Los Angeles, Calif.

Other officers included Mrs. Marion Elliott, recording secretary; Mrs. Otelia Love Jackson, assistant secretary; Mrs. Regina Chandler, treasurer; Mrs. Jean Capers, parliamentarian; and Mrs. Olivia Henry, chaplain.

Members elected to the executive committee at large included Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, who polled the largest number of votes of any of the candidates for office; Mrs. Ora Lee Mitchell, Mrs. Dolly Alexander, Mrs. Eunice Carter and Mrs. Ercelle Harmon Moore.

TRUMAN PROMISES CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT

At Meeting in Washington There Can Be No Retreat In This Great Cause

ACTION COMMENDED

Pays Tribute to Dr. Bunche, Mrs. Bethune, Retiring Head of Negro Women's Council

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The ... of this country are ... as never before, to the ... meaning of equality, Presi... Truman told the annual meet... of the National Council of ... Women here tonight.

He pledged himself to bring ... rights and equal opportunity ... he said, and "in that great ... there is no retreat and no ... ment."

The President paid tribute to ... Ralph Bunche, United Nations ... of Trusteeship, who at... the meeting. He said that ... Bunche symbolized the move... toward self-government ... forward in many of the ter... under the United Nations ... system.

It has been the traditional pol... of the United States, Mr. Tru... said, that territories that ... under our possession should ... prepared for entry into the fam... of nations, if they desired, on a ... of full partnership. He ... the United Nations for car... out this principle in its treat... of dependent areas.

U. N. Declaration Is Hailed

He expressed gratification that ... Declaration of Human Rights ... been evolved, for the guidance ... world, by the United Na... Commission charged with ... that question. He praised ... mission for reaching such ... decision at a time when the ... of the United Nations ... looking to compare their dif... among themselves.

The President and Maurice J. ... Secretary of Labor, praised ... Mary McLeod Bethune, retiring founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women.

"I join with your members," Mr. Truman said, "in thanking you for your leadership, which will forever be an inspiration to those who seek to carry forward the noble purposes to which your life has been devoted."

Describing Mrs. Bethune as "one of the great women of America," in an address read on his behalf by Michael J. Galvin, Under-Secretary of Labor, Mr. Tobin said that "I salute this gallant soldier in the war for human advancement."

"What she has done for the cause of justice and good will, individual competence and general progress, is a glowing chapter in the book of enlarging democracy," he added.

Mr. Tobin said that ten states now had laws banning discriminatory practices in the labor field that sought to "fortify the Negro's right to earn a gainful living and to use to full capacity the ability, training and skills that too often have been subverted by prejudice."

He pledged the continuing effort of the Department of Labor to seek enactment of a Federal statute "to end job discrimination."

TEXT OF TRUMAN TALK

Following is the text of President Truman's address:

I am glad to be here with you tonight and to join with you in this observance of the fourth anniversary of the United Nations.

I note also that this is the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women, and the last convention at which the founder-president, Mrs. Bethune, will preside.

A significant feature of your conventions for many years has been an evening devoted to the furtherance of international goodwill and understanding. This was true when the United Nations was in its formative stage, during the proceedings at Dumbarton Oaks, and again at the time of the San Francisco meeting, when the United Nations Charter was adopted.

We here in the United States have a special reason for the close and sympathetic interest with which we have followed the growth of the United Nations. In the eary years of our own Federal Union the separate states found it necessary to unite for mutual defense and the promotion of the common welfare.

That was a hard task because local pride and local patriotism had led to the formation of regional blocs. Nevertheless, out of that first loose confederation of states our present Federal Union emerged, with a Constitution which has stood the test of time and has proved to be the instrument by which we have achieved the greatest welfare for the common man the world has ever seen.

We are too likely to forget how long it took and how difficult it was to get the states to unite in the United States as we now know it. Let us not be too impatient at the seemingly slow progress we are now making toward the goal of world peace—a goal which, despite all difficulties, we shall certainly attain.

In the course of time I am sure that the same patience, the same tolerance and the same respect for individual differences that enabled the thirteen states to become the United States of America will lead to the fulfillment of the ideals expressed in the United Nations Charter.

I am confident that the United Nations will grow to the point where national interests will be harmonized in a drive toward the great objectives of lasting peace and prosperity for all mankind.

While the individual members of the United Nations are working to compose their differences by the peaceful processes of conciliation and negotiation, they are also moving vigorously toward the fulfillment of ideals which are deeply rooted in our own American history and tradition.

Our own founding fathers were deeply concerned with the preservation of individual liberties under the Federal Union. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has formulated these principles in a great document which can apply to all the peoples of the earth—the Declaration of Human Rights.

The American people have had a traditional policy for the administration of territories of the world not yet ready for self-government. From the beginning, we have adopted the view that such territories as came into our possession were held by us as trustees, and that it was our duty to develop their economies and their political institutions to the point where their peoples, if they so desired, would be able to enter the family of nations on a basis of equal partnership.

We welcome the recognition of this principle in the United Nations Charter, and are deeply interested in the encouragement it has provided to the political aspirations of many peoples. The great movement toward self-government, which is now going forward in many territories under United Nations auspices, is symbolized tonight by the presence of the United Nations Director of Trusteeship, Dr. Ralph Bunche.

The United Nations is already receiving new strength from lands whose peoples have achieved self-government under democratic institutions. The Government of India is already playing a leading role among the new nations of Asia, and I am delighted to see here tonight the gracious Ambassador of India, Madame Pandit.

Political independence has little meaning if it is not accompanied by a full economic development. There are vast areas of the world today where whole populations do not have the bare necessities of life, even though their countries are rich in natural resources. Such countries need capital for economic development, and they need the benefits of modern technology and engineering.

These needs cannot be met by the old colonialism with its fostering of political dependency and its economic exploitation. The economic growth of these underdeveloped areas must and will move forward in the interest of the peoples of those areas, and in accordance with the principles of democratic fair dealing.

Such a forward movement will serve not only the best interest of the more highly developed countries but will also serve the common interest of all nations in the continual improvement of the living standards of mankind. In these great enterprises, I know we shall have the continued support of the National Council of Negro Women.

Fourteen years ago this organization was founded by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who is retiring this year. I am sure that Mrs. Bethune's retirement as president of this organization will not mean her retirement from public life. That is something we should all hate to see.

She brought to the National Youth Administration a conviction that its program must reach all young people regardless of race, religion or color. She has been in the forefront of those who worked for better housing and for larger employment opportunities through improved training and through the extension of fair employment practices.

Mrs. Bethune remained until recently the president of a unique educational institution, Bethune-Cookman College, which she founded and developed to serve Negro youth, and which stands as a monument to her vision, her energy and her faith.

All of us who are here tonight have a deep interest in a great enterprise—the extension of freedom and opportunity to all our citizens without racial or religious discrimination. The people of this country have made much progress in this cause. We are awakened as never before to the true meaning of equality.

We are going to continue to advance in our program of bringing equal rights and equal opportunities to all citizens. In that great cause there is no retreat and no retirement, and I know Mrs. Bethune is going to stand by me as she has from the beginning.

Mrs. Bethune, as you retire from the presidency of this organization, I join with your members in thanking your for your leadership, which will forever be an inspiration to those who seek to carry forward th nobe purposes to which your life has been devoted.

Embassies Receive NCNW Delegates

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Delegates attending the 14th annual conference of the National Council of Negro Women meeting in Washington last week took time out from their regular order of business on Thursday afternoon to attend receptions held in their honor at five embassies. 11-30-49

The delegation broke itself into small groups, some going to the Haitian Embassy some to the Indian, others to the Israelian, the British, the Mexican and the Ethiopian. Each woman expressed her delight at the warm and friendly manner in which she was received by the foreign diplomats.

Les than 50 women are reported as having visited the Mexican embassy where they were received by Senora de Colian, wife of the Ambassador, and other wives of embassy staff members. Around 100 were welcomed at the Indian embassy by the Ambassador. Mme Pandit who had addressed the group earlier in the week.

Mme. Elath, wife of the Ambassador of Israel, and other embassy staff wives received around 100 of the council members between the hours of 5 and 7. The Haitian ambassador, Joseph D. Charles, and wives of his staff members were hosts to a group of near 100 women; the remainder of the women were guests of Mme. Imru, wife of the Ethiopian ambassador.

This is the first opportunity that many of the women have had to visit any of the foreign embassies in Washington. However, this group has previously looked forward each year to the annual White House tea which has been held in thier honor from the days that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was First Lady. For the past two years, Mrs. Harry S. Truman has followed the usual tradition of entertaining the delegates to the National Council of Negro Women.

Because of repairs which are being done at the White House, it has been closed to visitors now for several months making it impossible for the women to receive the usual White House invitation. The embassy teas were a very good substitute as they offered something different and equally as interesting. With the very unusual methods which Mrs. Bethune arranges for the entertainment of what she calls her women," it is little wonder that there is from year to year rather than to rotate the meeting place their organization in the capital of the nation is the thing which makes it different from other organizations.

ETHIOPIAN, INDIAN, ISRAELEAN, BRITISH AND MEXICAN EMBASSIES ARE HOSTS TO NEGRO WOMEN

Glittering and Friendly Receptions Extended To Delegate to National Council

SUBSTITUTED FOR ANNUAL WHITE HOUSE TEA

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With the very unusual methods which Mrs. Bethune arranges for the entertainment of what she calls "her women," it is little wonder that they insisted in coming back to Washington from year to year rather than to rotate the meeting place of the annual council meetings. Many of them agree that a permanent meeting place for their organization in the capital of the nation is the thing which makes it different from other organizations.

NCNW Wants Historical Articles About Women

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Jewel House of San Francisco, Calif. recently added two very unusual contributions to the archives of Negro women, located at the national headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women.

In describing these items, Mrs. House told the women meeting in the 14th annual session of NCNW last week, that the badge which was dated 1882 bearing the inscription "Women's Relief Corps auxiliary — GAR," was the property of her mother Mrs. Mary Jane Derrick, the wife of a Civil war veteran James S. Derrick who retired from military service with the rank of sergeant. This the highest rating that a Negro could attain in those days.

The second, she said, was one of a twin locket which was handed down to the family from her grandmother, Mrs. Zilphia Henry. In the days of slavery when Mrs. Henry's own was taken from her and sold she represented him with one of the twin lockets containing a lock of his baby hair, and instructed him to be on guard for the mate to the locket which he owned. Whenever he found an individual holding the twin to the locket which he possessed, the holder would be a member of his family.

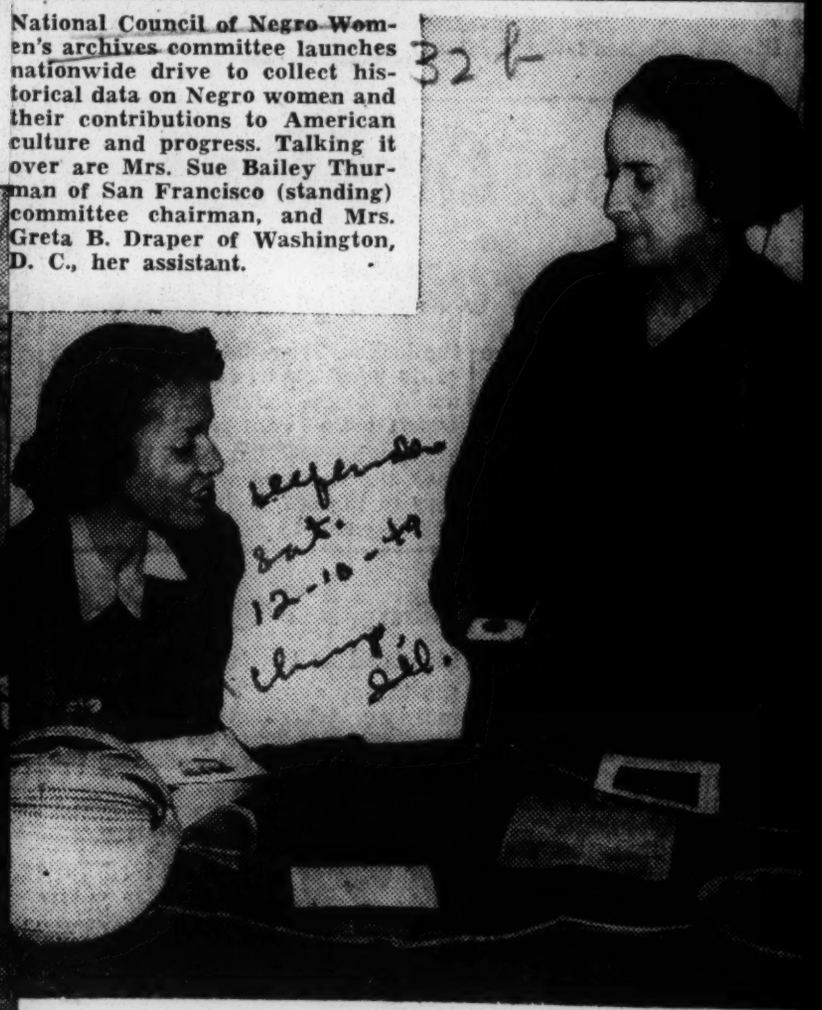
The hair of the locket which remained in the family was handed down from generation to generation until it came in possession of Mrs. House. Unfortunately, for the boy who was sold in slavery, none of his ancestors ever turned up. Consequently Mrs. House told a reporter that she felt that the family part of the locket now meant nothing to anyone else except herself and when she passed it would probably be destroyed, therefore, she added it to the collection of historical articles being preserved by the National Council of Negro Women.

"She has good enough reason for withdrawing to a less exacting position. She has earned the privilege of resting, but that does not alter the loss occasioned by her decision to resign. I salute this gallant soldier in the war for human achievement."

Quitting NCNW, But No Back Seat For Her, Mrs. Bethune Announces

On Historical Quest

National Council of Negro Women's archives committee launches nationwide drive to collect historical data on Negro women and their contributions to American culture and progress. Talking it over are Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman of San Francisco (standing) committee chairman, and Mrs. Greta B. Draper of Washington, D. C., her assistant.



Leaders of $950,000 campaign to strengthen faculty and improve plant of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., gather before dinner in New York's Belmont-Plaza hotel. Left to right Earl Buntline, managing director of National Association of Manufacturers and corporate chairman of the campaign; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of college; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, honorary chairman of the campaign and Richard Vernon Moore, college president.

By VENICE SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune cleared up any apprehensions that she would take a back seat when she retires this week as active head of the National Council of Negro Women, but shed no light on persistent rumors that President Truman will name her to an important international post.

Mrs. Bethune told the Defender that she will devote the remaining years of her life to national and international affairs which, she says, are more pressing today than ever before in history and need the special adaptability and understanding which women have to give toward building the path to peace and world brotherhood."

She declined, however, to state in what capacity she would work for these objectives beyond confirming that she would continue active participation on both national and international fronts as lecturer and in her capacity as a member of several important committees and organizations.

In wide quarters here, it is speculated that the President will take advantage of Mrs. Bethune's seasoned experience and the broad national and international confidence which she enjoys, to name her to a United Nations spot. These speculations have heightened in recent weeks in light of the growing importance of colored republics in the East.

Was With Nehru

When India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru visited our country recently, his sister, Mme. Vijaya Pandit, India's Ambassador to the United States, introduced Mrs. Bethune to him as "one of the most influential persons in America." Mrs. Bethune was one of some 16 persons invited to sit down with Nehru at the end of his official visit for a frank discussion of America's color problem.

Within the past year, Mrs. Bethune was invited, officially, by the governments of Nigeria, Liberia and Haiti to visit their countries. In July, she accepted the Haitian government's invitation and spent two weeks in the little republic, during which she conferred with President Estime on the island's problems.

Asked directly about a possible presidential appointment, Mrs. Bethune said, "I've served my country with a never faltering mind. I've served it because I believe in it. I've served it because of what it has done for me and my people."

Conceding that Negroes haven't had all done for them that rightly should be done, Mrs. Bethune declared, "I'm convinced that Negroes have a better chance in America than in any other country."

TRUMAN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN — WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Truman addressed the National Council of Negro Women last week at the Interdepartmental Auditorium where they held their four-day convention. The chief executive told the group that there will be "no retreat" by his administration in its fight for legislation aimed at ending racial and religious discriminaton. Shown at the opening session are (L to R) President Truman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune President of Council of Negro Women; Madame Vijaya Pandit, Ambassador from India and Dr. Ralph Bunche, former U. N. Mediator in Palestine. (INP Photo)

National Council of Negro Women
Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee succeeds Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

Dorothy Ferebee Voted President In Hot Election

Dr. Bethune with new president, Dr. Ferebee

By Courier Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—High pressure politics, allegedly centering around a compromise move to elect Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee president of the National Council of Negro Women, nearly ripped the fourteenth annual convention of the NCNW wide open here Friday morning.

Behind the scenes lobbying, which had progressed without open flares during the first three days of the convention, exploded in a verbal tirade Friday morning which left the entire delegation of nearly four hundred weeping profusely.

The break in the pre-election maneuvering over a successor to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune came in a surprise move when Miss Arenia C. Mallory, regional director, and a strong candidate for the presidency, withdrew from the race, naming Dr. Ferebee as the person to whom she would like to throw support.

HAD BEEN TIGHT

Until that time, the crucial election was a tight race between Miss Mallory, Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, former NCNW board member, and Dr. Ferebee.

The general convention opinion was that Miss Mallory would corrall a straight Southern bloc of votes.

The Mississippi educator's withdrawal, contained in a speech, was believed by observers a strong indication that Dr. Ferebee was Dr Bethune's choice for the presidency. This threw the convention into pandemonium.

Admitting that she was out of order, since the nominations were closed on the previous night and she had failed to decline at the time, Miss Mallory asserted that she was yielding in favor of a woman who was close to Mrs. Bethune.

Charges flew right and left, both from the Mallory and Sampson supporters who claimed that the Southern regional officer has been "pressured" into declining in a move designed to squash the Sampson bid for the presidency.

Prior to formal nominations on Thursday night, Mrs. Sampson had been the only nominee who had announced her active candidacy for the presidency.

MANY WEEP

Weeping profusely the entire delegation dangerously neared the breaking point as a resolution was put before the convention urging the postponement of elections for another year.

Tearfully asserting that she would not be "humiliated," and refusing to back down on her retirement announcement, Mrs. Bethune finally succeeded in calming the stormy delegates with an ardent plea for unity.

Reported to be behind the move which "axed" the Chicago attorney was the powerful New York delegation which was alleged to be bitterly opposed to Mrs. Sampson, who skyrocketed to international fame following her unanimous election as president of the World Town Hall seminar of the air.

CAUSE OF SHIFT

It was thought that caucuses held Monday caused a shift in headquarters preference, and resulted in the "compromise" selection of Dr. Ferebee to appease the New York candidates, who are alleged to have threatened a permanent break should Mrs. Sampson have won the presidency.

In the election aftermath of the heated session, which left NCNW delegates mum, Dr. Ferebee won by a large majority.

The total votes cast were only 141 out of a possible near 400.

Officers elected, in addition to Dr. Ferebee, included Mrs. Daisy George, New York; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Fannie Ponder, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. Doris Wesley, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby, Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Vivian Osborne Marsh, Berkley, Calif., all vice presidents; Mrs. Marion H. Elliott, Washington, D. C., recording secretary; Mrs. Otelia Love Jackson, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Regina Chandler Washington, treasurer; Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers, Cleveland City Council member, parliamentarian; Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, San Francisco, historian, and Mrs. Olivia Henry, Philadelphia, chaplain.

Elected to the board of directors were Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Ora Lee Mitchell, New Orleans; Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, New York City; Mrs. Dolly Alexander, Atlanta, and Miss Dorothy Height, New York.

National organizer of the Junior Councilors, auxiliary to the National Council of Negro Women, is Mrs. Alicia B. Parker of Washington.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee Succeeds Mrs. Bethune

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON-(ANP)- The 400 women from all sections of the country, who attended the 14th annual meeting of the National Council of Negro Women held in Washington last week, requested the President of the United States declare December 10 as "Human Rights Day."

Since it was December 10, 1948 when forty-eight nations of the United Nations signed the historic Universal Declaration of Human Rights, representatives of the various women's organizations requested that all resources of education and communication be used in observance of Human Rights day, and that copies of the Declaration be made available to every citizen of the United States.

These women recommended that the NCNW support in every possible way the objectives and work of the UN.

ELECTION

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, nead of health services at Howard university, and former treasurer of the National Council of Negro Women, was elected to the presidency to succeed the retiring president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The following vice-presidents were elected: From Region I, Daisy George of New York; Region II, Vivian Carter Mason, Virginia; Region III, Fannie Ponder of Florida; Region IV, Doris Wesley of Texas; Region V, Ora Stokes Perry of Kansas; Region VI, Beulah Whitby, Michigan. Since Region VII is a new region their representative must be appointed; Region VIII, Vivian Osborne Marsh of California.

Marion Elliott of Washington was elected recording secretary to succeed Mame Mason Higgins. Otelia Jackson was elected to assistant Recording secretary. Regina Chandler of Washington was elected treasurer; Jean Capers of Ohio, parliamentarian; Sue Bailey Thurman of California as historian; and Oliva Henry of Pennyslvania as chaplain.

To the Board of Directors were Ora Lee Mitchell of New Orleans; Eunice Hunton Carter of New York; Dollie Alexander of Atlanta; Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh and Dorothy Height of New York.

MEN ACCEPTED

The Council agreed to accept men as associate members of the council without voting rights or the right to hold office. Joseph Albright of the Veterans Administration was voted chairman of the "male-associate-member" group. Many of the women on the spot contributed or pledged the $100 life membership fee for their husbands.

Mrs. Robert Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier contributed $100 in memorial of her late husband. Robert S. Vann, editor of the Courier. Likewise, Mrs. W. A. Scott, donated $100 in memorial of her late son, W. A. Scott, II founder of the Atlanta Daily World; and another $50 for the membership of her son-in-law, Attorney Russell L. Carter, to be converted later into a life membership.

DIRECTORS APPROVE PROGRAM

The Board of Directors of the National Council of Negro women including the newly elected officers at the 14th Annual Convention recently held in Washington, D. C., pledged and reaffirmed their unequivocal loyalty and support of the program and policies of the National Council as initiated by the Founder-President Emeritus, Mary McLeod Bethune.

The members assembled unanimously voted to support in every way the new administration headed by the new president, Dr. Dorothy B Ferebee. An expanded program of Council activities was discussed and decided upon. There was unanimous agreement that the present structure of the organization was sufficiently inclusive to advance the ideals and philosophy upon which the Council was founded. The members assembled were: Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, President; Mrs. Daisy George, Vice President; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Vice President; Mrs. Fannie A. Ponder Vice President, Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, Vice President; Mrs. Marion Elliott, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Otelia Love Jackson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Regina Chandler, Treasurer; Mrs. Jean Capers, Parliamentarian; Mrs Dollie Alexander, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Mrs. Ercelle Harmon Moore, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss Arenia C. Mallory, Mrs. Marcella D. Huggins, Dr. Alma Illery, Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, Mrs. Alicia B. Parker, Mrs. Opal Prichard, Mrs. Bebe L. Hyslop, Mrs. Ida F. Henderson Mrs. Carrie L Taylor, Mrs. Sadye L Dunham. Mrs. Alice P. Allen, Mrs Jewel House. Mrs Lovonia H Brown, Mrs. Eleanor Curtis Dailey Mrs. Sallie Nuby Parham, Miss Dorothy Height, Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman and Mrs. Edna Over Gray.

NCNW Members at Embassy

This head of Abraham Lincoln is a detail in the Del Rio murals which grace the huge staircase at the Mexican Embassy in Washington where Senora de la Colina (center), wife of the Mexican Ambassador, received visitors from the NCNW convention last Thursday. She is shown with (from left): Mrs. J. E. Martin of Bluefield, W. Va.; Senora Antonio Carrillo, a house-guest of the Ambassador's wife; Mrs. Ora Lee Marshall and Mrs. J. C. Dent, both of New Orleans.

NCNW Auxiliary Donates $1100

WASHINGTON

Joseph Albright of Washington, chairman of the new associate membership (male) of the National Council of Negro Women, told the AFRO on Friday evening that the group had already raised $1100 as a start toward its goal of $100,000 for the Council in 1950.

Mr. Albright, special assistant to the administrator of veterans' affairs in Washington, was elected chairman of the associates when the group was formed on Friday afternoon at the close of NCNW's 14th annual convention.

Bethune Memorial

He announced its formation as a "perpetual testimonial" to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, retiring founder-president of NCNW, at a dinner in Mrs. Bethune's honor Friday night.

Mr. Albright said that the associate members will be "without portfolio" and will not participate in policy-making or similar activities of the Council.

Its sole purpose will be to raise funds and stimulate interest in the Council's program.

Memberships will vary, ranging from $5.00 to $100 fee for life membership. There will also be joint memberships for husbands and wives if desired.

Dentists Choose Chicago For Next Year's Meeting

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Members of the National Dental Association voted to end their 36th annual convention here last week with a two-day session which nettted the association one of its most profitable confabs of its history.

At the closing session of the convention, the Association elevated to its presidency Dr. William D. Giles of Chicago, who was made president-elect of the NDA at its 1948 convention in Newark, N. J. Dr. Giles succeeds Dr. W. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Three new administrative officers were selected and three persons were added to the executive board for three-year terms. Dr. Martin Luther Dalton, Thomasville, Ga., former vice president. Dr. H. Ciecro Edwards, Washington, D. C., becomes assistant secretary of the Association.

Going on the executive board for terms to end in 1952 are Doctors C. L. Barnes, Hueston, C. W. Dorsey, Philadelphia, and R. Q. Venson, Memphis. Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Virginia, and Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Manassas, Virginia, were retained as secretary-treasurer and editor of the NDA BULLETIN respectively.

AUXILIARY CONTRIBUTION

One of the many highlights of the convention was the contribution of $500 to the NDA by the Association's auxiliary, which met concurrently with the dental leaders. This fund which is earmarked for assistance to deserving dental trainees was presented to NDA retiring president, Dr. Dixon, by Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Virginia who serves as secretary-treasurer of the auxiliary. Mrs. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, is chairman of the unit's student aid committee.

In its final action, the Auxiliary elected a new slate of officers for the ensuing year. The 1948-1949 president, Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta, Ga., was succeeded by Mrs. Bruce Alleyne, Baltimore. Other elected officers included Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Seneca, S. C., president-elect; Mrs. W. M. Doles, Brooklyn, secretary; Mrs.-Machen, Chicago recording secretary; and Mrs. Brown, Daytona Beach, Parliamentarian. The more than one hundred ladies re-elected to office Mrs. Jackson as secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. B. H. Atkinson, Griffin Ga.

The Heart of America Dental Society was official host for the convention. Next year the convention will be held in Chicago where the Association will be entertained by the Lincoln Dental Society.

Dr. William Giles New NDA Head

Auxiliary Presents Dentists $500 Gift

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Elevation of Dr. William D. Giles of Chicago to the presidency of the National Dental Association marked the close of the six-day 36th annual convention here last week.

Dr. Giles, who was made president-elect at its 1948 convention in Newark, N.J., succeeds Dr. W. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, Howard University.

Three new administrative officeres were elected and three persons were added to the executive board for three-year terms. Dr. Martin L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga., former vice president, was named president-elect. Dr. H. Cicero Edwards, Washington, D.C., becomes assistant secretary of the Association.

Going on the executive board for terms to end in 1952 are Doctors C. L. Barnes, Houston; C. W. Dorsey, Philadelphia; and R. Q. Venson, Memphis. Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., were retained as secretary-treasurer and editor of the NDA Bulletin, respectively.

Unexpired terms on the executive board are held by Doctors C. E. William, Chicago; Dr. Leroy Gates, Darby, Pa.; Dr. Charles W. Dorsey, Philadelphia; S. A. Hunter, Durham, N.C.; A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss.; R. L. Jackson, Kansas City, and Q. L. Toler, Greenville, Miss.

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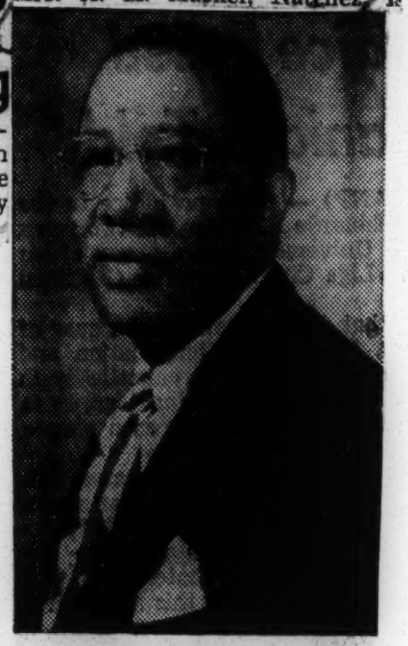

DR. WILLIAM D. GILES
chairman of the unit's student aid committee.

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Dr. William Giles New NDA Head

Auxiliary Presents Dentists $500 Gift

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Elevation of Dr. William D. Giles of Chicago to the presidency of the National Dental Association Marked the close of the six-day 36th annual convention here last week.

Dr. Giles, who was made president-elect at its 1948 convention in Newark, N.J., succeeds Dr. W. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, Howard University.

Three new administrative officeres were elected and three persons were added to the executive board for three-year terms. Dr. Martin L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga., former vice president, was named president-elect. Dr. H. Cicero Edwards, Washington, D.C., becomes assistant secretary of the Association.

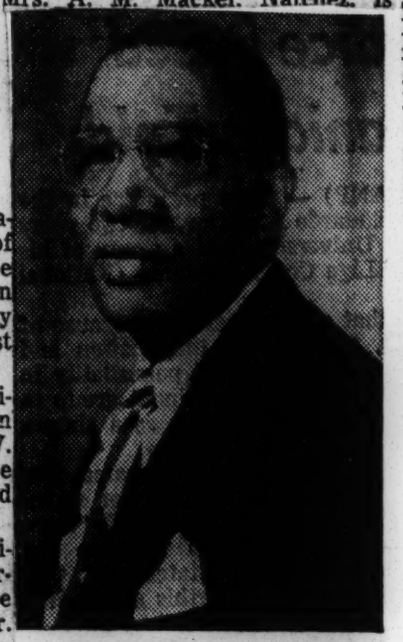
Going on the executive board for terms to end in 1952 are Doctors C. L. Barnes, Houston; C. W. Dorsey, Philadelphia; and R. Q. Venson, Memphis. Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Stephen J. Lewis, Manassas, Va., were retained as secretary-treasurer and editor of the NDA Bulletin, respectively.

Unexpired terms on the executive board are held by Doctors C. E. William, Chicago; Dr. Leroy Gates, Darby, Pa.; Dr. Charles W. Dorsey, Philadelphia; S. A. Hunter, Durham, N.C.; A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss.; R. L. Jackson, Kansas City, and Q. L. Toler, Greenville, Miss.

$500 Donated

One of the highlights of the convention was the contribution of $500 to the NDA by the association's auxiliary, which met concurrently with the dental leaders.

This fund which is earmarked for assistance to deserving dental trainees was presented to NDA retiring president, Dr. Dixon, by Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., who serves as secretary-treasurer of the auxiliary. Mrs. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, is chairman of the unit's student aid committee.



DR. WILLIAM D. GILES

Officers Elected

In its final action, the Auxiliary elected a ne wslate of officers for the ensuing year. The 1948-49 president, Mrs. J. E. Carter Jr., Augusta, Ga., was succeeded by Mrs. Bruce Alleyne, Baltimore.

Other elected officers included Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Senecca, S.C., president-elect; Ms. W. M. Doles, Baltimore, secretary; Mrs. M. Machen, Chicago, recording secretary; and Mrs. M. Brown, Daytona Beach, parliamentarian. The more than one hundred ladies re-elected to office, Mrs. Jackson as secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. B. H. Atkinson, Griffin, Ga.

The Heart of America Dental Society was official host for the convention. Next year the convention will be held in Chicago where the Association will be entertained by the Lincoln Dental Society.

Giles Takes Over Helm Of Dental Group

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Members of the National Dental Association at their 36th annual convention here last week elevated to the presidency Dr. William D. Giles of Chicago, who was made president-elect of the NDA at its 1948 convention in Newark, N. J.

Dr. Giles succeeds Dr. W. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, Howard University, Washington.

Three new administrative officers were selected and three persons were added to the executive board for three-year terms. Dr. Martin Luther Walton, Thomasville, Ga., former vice president and Dr. H. Cicero Edwards, Washington, D. C., who becomes assistant secretary of the association.

NEA Official's Action In School Case Questioned

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—The National Education Association, professional organization of school officials and teachers, has been asked to explain the participation of one of its officers in the Arlington (Virginia) County school equalization suit.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University and editor of the Journal of Negro Education, charges that Dr. Howard A. Dawson, director of rural service of the NEA, "has placed the association in the uneviable position of defending segregated schools in Arlington County."

In a letter to Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the NEA, Dr. Thompson asked "what the association has done or is contemplating in the immediate future to absolve itself of this unintended but obviously partisan involvement in an issue in which the association should at least be neutral, if it cannot be actively on the side of democracy."

ANSWERS LETTER

Dr. Dawson answered Dr. Thompson's letter. He said he had written a report for the Arlington County School Board on the "comparative status" of the white and colored high schools in that county as "an individual on my own time" and the report had nothing to do "with the program and policy" of the NEA.

Dr. Dawson said he made the study for the Arlington County School Board.

"Your assumption that I made this study for the purpose of defending the status quo in Arlington County with respect to Negro schools is far from being the facts of the case," Dr. Dawson wrote Dr. Thompson.

Dr. Dawson contended that segregation was not an issue in the Arlington County School case, the trial of which has just ended. He said he ought not to be expected to advise a board of education how to violate state constitutions and statutes, and "There isn't any practical recommendation anybody can make to the Arlington County School Board that is not based upon a segregated school system."

SEGREGATION

The NEA official also said he did not have "much patience" with efforts to break down segregation through the courts. "It is a legislative and constitutional matter so far as education is concerned," he wrote.

Dr: Thompson's letter to Dr. Givens, Dr. Dawson said, gave him "no credit whatever for having influenced the Board of Education to do some very constructive things in behalf of Negro schools."

Declaring that it was "immaterial" to him whether the colored attorneys 'who obviously have gone to a very great pains to manufacture this lawsuit" win or lose it. Dr. Dawson said:

The only thing I am interested in is the fact that the Arlington County School Board has already made material improvements in the Negro High School and has now made commitments to spend several hundred thousand dollars to improve the educational opportunities for Negroes under their care."

REPLIES TO LETTER

Replying to Dr. Dawson's letter, Dr. Thompson said 'it is utterly incomprehensible to me to see how anyone can validly maintain that he is acting solely as an individual and not involving the organization of which he is an official, when he makes such a report as you have done and publishes it under his official title."

The Howard dean expressed "surprise" at Dr. Dawson's statement that segregation was not an issue in the Arlington County School case.

Obviously, if segregated schools did not obtain in Arlington, there would not be a case," Dr. Thompson said.

Taking issue with Dr. Dawson's statement that the suit was a "concerted campaign to break down segregation," Dr. Thompson told him that it had been filed to (1) show that "separate but equal" educational opportunities is not being provided, and (2) to demonstrate the validity of the conclusion of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee that racially segregated schools are discriminatory in themselves.

Also differing with Dr. Dawson as to the best way to obtain equal educational opportunities, Dr. Thompson reminded him that "the only effective recourse that Negroes in the South have in such matters is the courts." He added that several recent decisions have demonstrated the necessity and wisdom of this course.

Dr. Thompson also told the NEA official that he would not expect him or any other person to advise a board of education how to violate state constitutions and statutes, "but if you or any other investigator found that the laws of Virginia were depriving Negro children of their constitutional right to equal education, I would expect you to advise the board, instead of merely suggesting loophole through which it might escape its responsibility."

National Golf Association ✓

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Gadabouting in Baltimore-

Golfers Hold Forth in Good Old Detroit

after-American

Sat. 9-3-49

with Lula Jones Garrett –

DETROIT, Mich.—Gotham Hotel headquarters for the National Golf Association tournament, last week, was a veritable fashion ground for the country's top players, whose smart little custom made pedal pushers, handmade T-shirts and tailored slack suits, found a fitting setting in the Pent House, in which the host club kept open house throughout the meet.

Their turkey buffets, each evening, were sump'n.

Scores of folks from the East were here.

Marie Murphy, Baltimore, first flight, lost the first match to Elizabeth Mitchell of Chicago. Another Baltimorean, Doris Tarter, third flight, won the first match, defeating Mattie Armstrong of Chicago. Clyde Martin scored a 73 in the first day of play, four strokes behind Ted Rhodes' low score of 69. William Adams, Carlos Hutchins and Alphonzo Tilghman were other Baltimoreans about.

From Washington came Magnolia Reynolds, Elizabeth Rice, Eunice Chappelle, Hazel Foreman, Agnes Parrish, Amelia Lucas, Ethel Funches, Adelaide Adams, Clara Johnson, Vydia Carter and Parish Brown.

Lorraine Sawyer and Marion Hudson of Philadelphia were about; Mae Auston and Rhoda Fowler of New York City; Ida Jackson of Westfield, N.J.: a gang from Chicago, including Cleo Ball, Anna Robinson, Elizabeth Mitchell, Cecelia Jenkins Letitia Ballenger, Mattie Armstrong Mary Campbell and Evelyn Jamieson;

Dayton Ohio contributed Myrtis McIvers and Evelyn Watkins; Cleveland, Grace Price and Dorothea Walker; St. Louis, Julia Powell; and Peoria, Ill, the defending champion, Mary Brown.

On the scene every day from the host club were Dorothy MacCauley, Alice Stewart, Thelma Cowans, Daisy Chavis, Marie Jones, Cecil Richardson, Bessie Terry, Hazel Bibbs Lavinia Wingo and Mary Fleming.

Scientists End Successful Meet

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Sixth Annual meeting of the National Institute of Science ended a very successful meeting April 23 at the Florida A and M College. The meeting was held April 21-23 with Dr. H. V. Engelson, NIS President, who is professor of physics at Howard University presiding. Dr. Russell W. Brown, Director of Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, succeeded Dr. Engelson as president of the NIS.

Greetings were brought to the delegates in the public program by Dr. Wm. H. Gray, Jr., president of Florida A and M College. Dr. Victor H. Fields, professor of chemistry at Florida A and M College presided. Dr. Engelson gave remarks stating that the NIS was dedicated to give humanity the fullest life.

During the session, the Honor Paper, "The Separation of the Live Components in H-Alpha of Hydrogen" was delivered by Dr. Wm. H. Robinson, North Carolina College at Durham; "Radioisotapes in Research," was discussed by Dr. Paul Aebersold, Chief Isotopes Division, Atomic Energy Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

A. M. A. Invites Negro Doctors To Attend Clinical Sessions

DETROIT, Aug. 9—(AP)—The American Medical Association today invited Negro doctors generally to attend clinical sessions at its mid-Winter meeting at Washington, D. C., Dec. 6-9.

The invitation came from Dr. George F. Lull, secretary and general manager of the A. M. A.

Dr. Lull told the doctors that your membership in the National Medical Association will admit you to all clinical sessions of the A. M. A.'s mid-Winter meeting.

EARLIER, it was announced that Dr. Peter H. Murray, a past president of the N. M. A., had been named to the policy-making body of the A. M. A. It was the first time a Negro had ever been chosen for that group.

Dr. Murray, of Harlem Hospital, New York, was elected by the New York State Medical Society. He is a native of New Orleans, La.

* * *

A SPEECH PREPARED by Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, president-elect of the A. M. A., but read by Dr. Lull, declared:

"Truly these are times when doctors must stand together on issues that effect the medical welfare of all the American people."

"We must act," he asserted, "to prevent adoption of political medicine in the form of national compulsory health insurance. This scheme has failed in every large country where it has been attempted.

"Voluntary health insurance," he said, "is one answer to the needs of those who require budget-basis medical care. Another answer is educating our patients to give medical care a higher priority in the family budget . . . many of our patients spend more for tobacco, motion pictures and alcoholic beverages than they would have to spend for important medical care in any one year."

ONE OF THE features of the annual meeting of the National Medical Association in Detroit, Mich., last week was the announcement that a Negro, Dr. Peter M. Murray, of New York City, would become the first of his race to be admitted to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Murray, a past president of the N. M. A., was elected by the New York State Medical Society. He is 51 years old, a native of New Orleans, La., and a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine. He is the first Negro in the 105-year history of A. M. A. to be so honored.

AMA ELECTS NEGRO TO ITS POLICY BODY

House of Delegates to Include Dr. Peter M. Murray, of Harlem Hospital Staff

DETROIT, Aug. 8 (AP)—A Negro physician has been named to the policy-making body of the American Medical Association for the ifrst time since the group's founding 103 years ago.

The new member of the House of Delegates is Dr. Peter M. Murray, Director of the Department of Gynecology at Harlem Hospital, New York. He was elected by the New York State Medical Society.

Dr. George F. Lull, Chicago, secretary and general manager of the association, reported the selection to the convention of the National Medical Association, composed of Negro physicians, dentists and druggists.

Accused His Profession

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray remarked last year at a luncheon of the Sydenham Institution Fellowship that labor unions achieved more in improving racial relations than the medical profession, which he accused of holding back and "sometimes complaining of the prescence of Negro doctors."

After revision of policy at Sydenham Hospital in Harlem in 1945, Dr. Murray was appointed the first Negro medical member of the institution's executive committee and became the first of his race to reach that position in a top-rank voluntary hospital.

A specialist in obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. Murray participated in a drive in 1931 to raise relief funds for the unemployed, and eight years later was appointed by the Medical Society of the County of New York to study the problem of medical care for the poor.

He was born June 9, 1888, in Houma, La., and was graduated from Dillard University in New Orleans in 1910. After receiving his medical degree at Howard University in 1914, he was named Assistant Surgeon-Chief at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. in 1918.

In addition to his post at Harlem Hospital he is associate director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital. He is also a trustee of Howard University, member of the comitia minora of the New York County Medical Society, member of the House of Delegates of the State Medical Society, past president of the National Medical Association, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American College of Surgeons and the International College of Surgeons and diplomats of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

He was married in 1917 to the former Miss Charlotte Wallace and has one son, John Wallace.

Dr. H. H. Walker Nashville Doctor Elected NMA Head

Detroit—Last Saturday night, in the closing session of the National Medical Association convention here, Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., was chosen president-elect. He will assume office in 1950 at a convention in Atlantic City, N. J.

Elected editor of the **National Medical Association Journal** was Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington.

The assemblage of medicos, representing 2000 Negro physicians, debated the controversial issue of compulsory health insurance, but deferred action on a motion opposing such a plan, presented by Dr. G. Norman Adamson of Chicago. Before it could be put to a vote, Dr. G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, Virginia, requested that it be tabled "for another year." Previously Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York, newly named member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, had urged that the NMA take a stand. Said Dr. Murray: "It will be a betrayal of public confidence if we leave here without taking action."

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, incumbent president, indicated that he was personally in favor of the proposed national health act, opposed by the AMA. He stated: "If you support the, American Medical Association on this you'll get a pat on the back. But if you reject it you'll receive the condemnation of 10,000,000 Negroes backed up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

—Boston Chronicle

Dispute Ends In Tabling Hot Issue

By BILL MATNEY

DETROIT—In a fiery closing session here last Friday, the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association tabled President Truman's health program indefinitely.

The group also failed to take any action on a counter-proposal by the American Medical Association.

The decision of the ruling body of Negro physicians throughout the nation, brought to a climax one of the most heated conventions in the 54-year history of the association.

The NMA still left hope of eventual alignment with the Truman plan once "certain changes" were incorporated into the proposed bill.

New President

At the same time, Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., was chosen president-elect of the association, defeating Dr. J. L. Leach of Flint, Mich., in a surprisingly close ballot.

The opening bombshell and perhaps a tip-off of things to come, was the announcement last Tuesday, by Dr George F. Tull, secretary-general manager, that Dr. Peter M. Murray, of New York City, had been selected to sit in the House of Delegates of the AMA.

It marked the first time that a Negro had ever been accorded the honor. But convention delegates called the move a "token" appointment, designed to gain support within the Negro group against the health proposal.

While most delegates refused to comment on the final stand of the convention, Dr. J. A. Graham, secretary of the Detroit Medical Society, said:

"It is our opinion that we must go up or down with organized medicine."

He added, "However, our decision does not mean that we ascribe to the ABA program. We are not on record as having endorsed the American Medical Association or its plans.

Too Much Power For States

"The AMA is still regarded as a reactionary body, despite the appointment of Dr. Murray to the House of Delegates. But, on the other hand, we feel that Truman's proposal, as it stands, will not help our people at all.

"As long as the eventual authority rests with the states as to the dispensation of services, we haven't gained a thing by this almost socialization of medicine," he observed.

Earlier in the week, Dr. C. Austin Whittier, president of NMA, urged the convention to support Truman's program.

"I am convinced," he said, "that passage of the bill would mean a great deal toward medical improvement."

"Great Sell-Out"

Declaring that he was not concerned with the eventual attitude of the convention, he added: "I had to be true to myself. It is the only recommendation I could make to satisfy my conscience."

The arguments for and against the proposal for health insurance split the convention into factions, and even as late as Saturday night, medical men still were referring to the "great sell-out."

Race AMA Members

NMA Prexy Blasts MDs

WASHINGTON — Leveling a direct attack at the "inertia of the Negro members of the American Medical Association," Dr. C. Herbert Marshall Jr., said this week that he would consider any colored doctor who subscribes to the AMA's campaign against compulsory health insurance a "traitor to his race."

Negro doctors who support the AMA's fight to prevent passage of President Truman's health program are voting the deaths of colored people in the South and who are dying because they cannot afford medical treatment, the National Medical Association president said.

* * *

ADMITTING THAT HE personally "does not like politics in medicine," Dr. Marshall expressed the belief that the compulsory health program would be of invaluable aid to Negroes.

In his statements, which followed the third annual clinical session of the AMA held here last week, Dr. Marshall blasted as "ridiculous" the so-called "splendid voluntary health insurance" programs which the AMA purportedly is seeking to build up, and called the entire AMA war against compulsory health insurance a move based upon "selfishness and blindness to a doctor's responsibility to help the people who need help."

He attributed the slowness of the AMA to take steps toward breaking down the policies of many state and county societies which bar Negroes to the Negro members of the sessions.

While the challenge is theirs to lead the fight for liberality, Dr. Marshall said, the Negro members show that they prefer to "be just stuck on" rather than meeting the challenge.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

"I PERSONALLY condemn them for their inertia," Dr. Marshall said, emphasizing that the Negro members of the white medical association showed their lack of interest in the "civil rights fight which is

Hit Health Insurance; Ignore Civil Rights

AMA's 'Gesture' Turns Out a Dud

By REVELLA CLAY
(Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The American Medical Association, in a four-day clinical session here Dec. 6-9, vehemently attacked what it termed the "dangers of compulsory health insurance" as contained in the Truman administration's health program.

Ironically, however, the AMA completely ignored the challenge of the civil rights phases of the President's program and by-passed a chance to democratize its discriminatory admittance policies.

WASHINGTON—"The American Medical Association has not caught the spirit of the lesson of World War II marked by the beginning of Pearl Harbor," declared news commentator Richard Eaton in a broadcast last week. He called the AMA's continued policy of barring Negroes from its deliberations "inconceivable." The AMA met here last week.

* * *

PREFERENCE OF THE AMA for jim crow ranks was clearly reflected Thursday when the House of Delegates, policy-making body of the organization, defeated a resolution proposing that members be admitted to the AMA directly upon payment of a membership fee, rather than through the local state and county societies.

Reliable authorities reported that passage of this resolution would have allowed Negro applicants who are denied admission to the AMA by local state and county societies which practice discrimination to enter the organization on the national level, and therefore would have scored a victory for civil rights.

Instead of fighting jim crow, the AMA's policy-makers turned their attention to the organizations year-old "war" against compulsory health insurance, chalking up as the major achievement of the policy sessions held at the Statler Hotel the establishment of annual membership dues not to exceed $25.

* * *

AMA POLICY MAKERS made it clear that imposition of the $25 annual fee, which must be paid or active membership forfeited, was made to promote the "hard-hitting, affirmative," educational campaign of the powerful organization against President Truman's health insurance program.

Dr. Floyd S. Winslow of New York, chairman of the Reference Committee on Constitution and By-Laws which approved the proposal, stated that the compulsory dues would assist the organization "in building and improving the many splendid voluntary health insurance systems so that all who desire or need prepaid medical care may be provided with it without political controls or compulsion."

While internal racial policies of the AMA remained unchanged when the House of Delegates adjourned Thursday, the third annual clinical session of the AMA took an on-the-surface "liberal" step forward by extending invitations to membership of the National Medical Association to attend the exhibits and sessions held at the National Guard Armory.

* * *

PRINTED ANNOUNCEMENTS were sent to the local Medico-Chirurgical Society and Dr. John T. Givens, secretary of the NMA was officially informed that all card-holding members of the Negro group would be admitted to the sessions.

A letter inviting students and faculty members of the Howard University Medical School, was also received by the Howard University Medical School Dean, Dr. Joseph H. Johnson.

These exhibits, designed primarily for the family physician, attracted more than five thousand doctors and guests, a few of whom were Howard University medical students and faculty members, members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and local and out-of-town members of the NMA.

* * *

EXTENSION OF INVITATIONS to the NMA brought a variety of comments from Negro doctors, who could not agree on whether their admission to the sessions might be considered a definite trend toward liberality or just another deceptive gesture of condescension.

It was the opinion of Dr. C. Herbert Marshall Jr., president of the NMA, who said that he registered out of "courtesy," that NMA members had not been treated properly on a professional basis.

While stating that nothing of worth-while significance in human relations had been accomplished by this session, Dr. Marshall expressed the belief that the president-elect, Dr. Elmer Henderson of Louisville, Ky., who takes office in San Francisco in June succeeding Dr. Ernest E. Irons, may be able to put over a liberal program.

* * *

DR. W. MONTAGUE COBB, Howard University anatomy department head who blasted the AMA during the last convention of the NMA this summer, was casual in his comments concerning the merits of the AMA invitation to the NMA, though admitting there is a liberal trend afoot.

The exhibits which almost filled the massive armory, did not have a single colored exhibitor. Only noticeable contributions by Negro doctors to the exhibit, were two posters containing reproductions of articles written by Dr. Louis T. Wright, director of the Department of Surgery and president of the board of Harlem Hospital, New York City, in the American Journal of Surgery and president of the board of Harlem Hospital, New York City, in the American Journal of Surgery on aureomycin and brusselosis.

These posters were exhibited by the Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

National Medical Association

NMA Fails To Approve Truman Plan

Definite Action On Compulsory Health Insurance Delayed

By International News Service

DETROIT, Mich. — President Truman's proposed compulsory health insurance plan must wait at least another year for approval by the National Medical Association.

After several days of heated debate, 2,000 delegates to the national convention of the Negro medical group left Detroit Saturday without taking a definite stand on the issue.

The convention was split by arguments of Administration supporters and strong cirticism of the federal program voiced by the American Medical Association.

Dr. Whittier said the plan would be of benefit to "the greater number of members of the association and to the millions of Americans who need better medical service."

However, Dr. George F. Lull of Chicago, NMA secretary and general manager, contended that compulsory health insurance could put "doctors out in the street without our shirts."

ISSUE POSTPONED

The resolution finally passed agreed to withhold a definite stand, either pro or con, pending further study of the issue.

Spokesman for the association said "most of the constituent societies already have voted against the national health plan."

Dr. Henry H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., was named president-elect of the association, to succeed Dr. Marshall in 1951.

The delegates held "Ann Arbor Day" Thursday and toured the University Hospital at the University of Michigan.

SOUGHT SUPPORT.
Dr.C.H.Marshall of Washington,newly elected president of the group vainly sought support of the Truman program,He asserted:
"If you support the stand against Truman, you will receive a pat on the back from the AMA,but condemnation from ten million Negroes and the NAACP."
Dr.Marshall's appeal was supported by Dr.C.Austin Whittier,of San Antonio, Texas.

National Medical Association

NEW NMA HEAD CRITICIZES AME

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall of Washington, D. C., who took office last month as head of the National Medical association, termed the American Medical association last week "a status quo" organization which has a way of practicing Ku KLUX racialism by leaving racial policies in the hands of local medical societies." Dr. Marshall, who has practiced in the Nation's capital for 25 years, also critized policies whoch do not allow Negro doctors to care for their patients in most Washington hospitals. (ANP)

Charge 'Politics' in Murray's AMA Appointment

Medicos Take No Stand On Truman Health Plan

(From Courier Detroit Bureau)

DETROIT—Blasts against the naming of a Negro doctor to the AMA House of Delegates as a "well-timed political gesture" to get Negro doctors to oppose compulsory health insurance, highlighted the closing session of the National Medical Association here last week. The NMA took no stand, chose Dr. H. H. Walker of Nashville as president-elect, and adjourned and went home.

Heated debate attended the discussions over the compulsory health program proposed by President Truman and bitterly opposed by the American Medical Association the hitherto "white" organization which has, in many parts of the country, barred Negro doctors from membership in its units.

NEW YORKER NAMED

Last week the AMA announced the election of Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York to its house of delegates. He became the first Negro doctor thus accepted in 103 years. He had been chosen to this post by the New York County Medical Society which has admitted Negro doctors for some time.

It was Dr. Montague Cobb, head of the department of anatomy at Howard University, who fired the blast at the AMA appointment of Dr. Murray. Dr. Cobb, an eminent medical expert, warned members of the National Medical Association to view the Murray appointment with suspicion.

"GREEKS BEARING GIFTS"

He also urged the NMA members to accept with some reservations the recent moves made in the direction of racial integration by the AMA. Dr. Cobb, who has been in the forefront of the attack on the racial-exclusion policies of the AMA, warned the Negro doctors to "beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

The AMA moves, Dr. Cobb intimated, were part of a carefully planned program to enlist Negro doctors in the AMA's three-million-dollar campaign to oppose the President's health program. That program, however, had its supporters on the floor of the convention. Dr. C. Austin Whittier, retiring president of the NMA, and Dr. C. Herbert Marshall of Washington, D. C., incoming president, both spoke in support of the Truman program, as did Chet Patterson, former head of the AVC and now executive director of the Committee for the Nation's Health.

ATLANTIC CITY IN '50

A motion was made by Dr. G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, Va., that action on the program be tabled until next year. It was passed. The NMA meets in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1950, when Dr. Walker will take office as president.

National Negro Business League

BUSINESS LEAGUE PEPPED

President Horace Sudduth Has Had Many Dreams and Has Seen Many Visions

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

Floundering and fumbling for almost fifty years, the National Negro Business League is sparked and pepped up by vigorous action. Horace Sudduth, prominent Cincinnati business man president, has dreamed dreams and seen visions. And now he proposes to put some into the veins of actuality.

The League has accepted his program. It contemplates a budget of fifty thousand dollars, a "Journal of Negro Business" and paid regional secretaries in key cities all over the country.

Mr. Bibb

Admitting that the "League has attempted to function for forty-odd years with inadequate programs and procedures," the Board of Directors has formulated and presented an encompassing and constructive program. Mr. Sudduth is spear-heading the drive and is toiling feverishly to get it beyond the "blue print status."

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THIS PROCEEDURE IS most admirable. It is nerve-tingling and exciting. Members and friends of the League are now pointing to next years meet, when the organization will celebrate its fiftieth birthday.

It was the celebrated Booker T. Washington who fathered the idea and the foundation of the National Negro Business League the year of 1900. The first meeting was staged in Boston, Mass., near Fanieul Hall. At that time the illustrious Booker T., with inspired and prophetic insight, boldly declared, "An improved economic status will precede an improved civic and political status." He was eminently correct.

But it has taken almost fifty years for the Business League to properly evaluate and appraise the wise counsel of the Alabama educator.

FOR FORTY-NINE years the League has been holding it's annual meetings. There has been much pomp and gusto. Flowery speeches have been made. There has been abundant back-slapping and self admiration. Indeed, there [illegible] much floss and frill that critics of the institution have cynically described it as "an outfit of inspiration and self admiration."

That is why the "National Negro Business League" has not lived up to expectations. Here and there some courageous officers and members have feverishly and fervently attempted to develop substantial programs and policies. But they failed to garner support.

Albon Holsey, former secretary, labored arduously, twenty years ago to develop a chain of grocery stores—the National Merchant's Association. Even though the idea encompossed mass buying and the pooling of interests, the plan petered out.

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DURING THE LONG years since it's founding, the League has been projected into political campaigns. It has been instrumental in boosting certain of it's sharp members, but it has failed miserably and utterly in fulfilling its purposes. But now there is hope.

The League has shaken off it's slumber and is destined to evolve into the sort of organization so urgently needed among the awakened men of color, who now dare barter and trade in the United States.

A booklet published by the League is styled, "The Dawn of A New Day For The Negro." Believing that the interest and support of the colored American business man is being solicited, this observer has taken a keen interest in the proposed plan. It has a ringing appeal.

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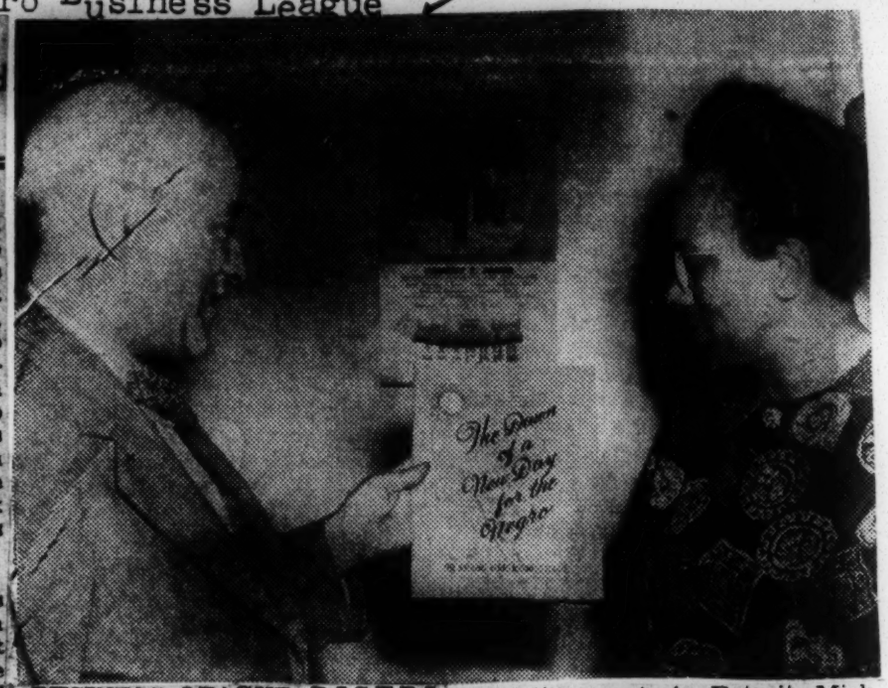
THE GROWTH AND gains of the colored minority are outlined and the grim necessity of close harmony is emphasized. From the response expressed for the fifty thousand dollar working budget, it appears that the money will be raised before Nineteen-Fifty. Then the League can issue its Journal. It can establish its branches. It can hire and place its regional secretaries and ere long it will be more than a "clearing house for self-admiration."

Mr. Sudduth appears to be a man of ideas. The record of his activity reveals that he has done some superb work in his home town, Cincinnati. The League has long needed "idea men," those who had the energy and industry to get out of the grooves and start things rolling. This Sudduth has done.

There was never a time more adaptable or propitious than now. The colored American has made so o bold ventures into business in recent years. There has not been much fanfare about it. But, with capital amassed during the war years, there have been startling evidences of the colored man seeking to integrate himself into the business of America. He has done fairly well. And with such a program, as outlined by the League, he is destined to work out the solution of many of his crushing problems.

THIS SORT OF action presages what Booker Washington had in mind when he asserted that "economic independence is the fore-runner of civic and political emancipation."

When the League celebrates its Fiftieth Anniversary next year, its plan should be in full operation. The program merits full support from all of those who desire to see the "Dawn Of A New Day In America."



BUSINESS LEAGUE DISTRIBUTES 20,000 COPIES OF BROCHURE-Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, evidence satisfaction upon learning from Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, secretary to the Budget Committee of the league, that her office has distributed 20,000 copies of "THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY FOR THE NEGRO" to leaders and institutions all over the nation. Purpose of the brochure is to point out the accomplishments and objectives of this 49-year-old organization founded by Booker T. Washington, to encourage Negroes to enter the field of business. Ready responses were made to the booklet by such well known personalities as Dr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. who declared in his reply, "No organization has done more to stimulate business among Negroes than the National Negro Business League." Carlton Gaines, Detroit; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Frank L. Williams, St. Louis, Mo., educator; Dr. Emmet Scott, Washington, D. C.; M. C. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Maceo Smith, of Dallas, Texas; Leroy Crayton, of Crayton Sausage Co., Inc. Cleveland; and Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press, Chicago.

Mr. Sudduth, prominent Cincinnati, Ohio real estate man, who is rounding out his first year as president of the National Negro Businsss League, is shown looking over one of the brochures with Mrs. Bracy at the league's Memphis, Tennessee office following an address he delivered to business leaders of the Bluff City. The Budget Committee, under Dr. J. E. Walker, chairman and Mrs. Bracy, secretary is seeking to raise $50,000 before the 49th annual convention meets in Detroit, Mich., August 24, 25, and 26. "Campaign Month," for the league has been set between July 15 and August 15, during which period it is hoped that the financial goal will have been reached.

League officials are urging everyone who has received the brochure to carefully read it and then respond to the appeal made for an adequate budget to carry on an effective program. Contributions or requests for copies of the brochure should be sent to the headquarters of the National Budget Committee, 546 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

All persons who contribute $100.00 or more to the campaign fund will be listed in the history which is now being prepared by Albon Holsey, public relations director, Tuskegee Institute and former secretary of the league.

Next year the National Negro Business League will observe its Golden Anniversary at Tuskegee Institute. Booker T. Washington organized the league a half-century ago.

Photo Earl Williams

C. C. Spaulding Says Race Regrets Setback To NAACP

More Than 500 Delegates, Representing Business Enterprises, Put Stress On Housing- and Commercial Advancement; Sudduth Re-elected President of Famed Organization

Detroit.—The conventions of the National Negro Business League, the National Builders Association, and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers terminated a week of joint and separate sessions here Friday afternoon on a note of optimism. Some 500 delegates in all attended daily sessions at the Beckham Educational Memorial Building, and agreed that a substantial number of new homes for Negroes and a greater degree of business development will be achieved soon.

The week of unprecedented activity wound up with the Business League and its affiliate, the National Housewives League, with the adoption of a five-point program for strengthening the organization founded 49 years ago by Booker T. Washington. It had opened on Wednesday night with a jointly sponsored banquet at the Fuller Hotel at which President Horace J. Sudduth of Cincinnati announced that six other national organizations had promised to affiliate with the League. Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, was the principal speaker at the dinner.

The seriousness of the need for strengthening the organization and more effectively projecting its program was brought home Friday afternoon in the report of the educational committee headed by H. W. Harper, of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville. This graphic report was supported by other testimony offered by Joseph Albright, assistant to the administrator, Veterans Administration, and Samuel Daniely, U. S. Employment Service, Washington. Floyd Britton, sales representative of the Pepsi Cola Company, told Negro business men that nationally known advertisers have suddenly become conscious of the Negro market, and that unless they adopt more modern business methods, some small owners might well be forced out of business.

The League held a public session Thursday night at which C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, made the founder's address. He discussed the Booker Washington philosophy but urged its adoption in light of present day circumstances and situations. In an unexpected aside, however, he deviated from his past practice of avoiding controversial subjects to make a personal statement on the "Walter White Affair."

The statement was carefully worded and read. It clearly established the premise that it is the right and privilege of every American, including "this foremost representative of Negro people," to exercise his "God-given right to choose his helpmate." He regretted that a greater proportion of the American people had not yet reconciled themselves to the justness of this fact when it comes to Negroes. Mr. Spaulding described White as "no ordinary man, no ordinary Negro," and went on to outline years of service the latter has given to the betterment of the cause of Negroes through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"By his recent act, however," Mr. Spaulding firmly declared, "Walter White has snatched at the rug of economic, social and political advancement upon which the feet of Negroes rest, and the fibres of which comprise the many strands which make America. It is a rug which he himself has devoted a great part of his life in weaving. Moreover, he has given credence—if you choose to accept it that way—to the inaccurate charge of the white South that the highest aspiration of Negroes is to invade the white race. While I reject this contention emphatically and completely, I cannot be blind to the manner in which this aspect of the matter has been emblazoned upon the pages of the newspapers of the South."

Mr. Sudduth was re-elected president of the League and encouraged to carry on the re-building program he has already begun. Mrs. Christina M. Fuqua of Detroit continues as president of the housewives group. The 50th anniversary convention of the League will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, August 21-23, inclusive. Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee is chairman of the anniversary committee.

The builders and brokers were the recipients of a letter from President Truman which stated that the Housing Act of 1949 for the first time, carried a declaration of policy and statement of objective that "the realization as soon as feasible of a goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family," be sought.

The question of "mixed" housing as a feasible thing was injected by Charles Abrams, of New York, nationally known housing consultant. Basing his views upon experence in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, he asserted that the projects in operation in these cities for almost 15 years "have demonstrated that in large self-contained communities which create their own environments, the mixture of racial or religious groups as tenants will not raise tension and an atmosphere of harmony will prevail."

Avoidance of an open clash between the white realtors and the members of the brokers group, who call themselves "realtists," over the use of the name and symbol which are identical to one another, was achieved through mutual efforts. Appearing first at a meeting of the executive board of the realtists, and later at their public meeting, Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president, National Association of Real Estate Boards, asked that the two groups appoint a committee to resolve the issue. The probability was that this course will be followed.

The builders re-elected W. H. (Chief) Aiken of Atlanta president, and the brokers allowed W. D. Morrison, Jr., of Detroit to succeed himself. The NBA also altered their name to National Builders and Allied Trades Association to permit them to organize individuals not already covered but operating in the field.

The Builders and Brokers Associations will meet in Atlanta August 21-23, 1950, inclusive, and will go to Tuskegee to the Business League later in the week.

Representatives Approve Pres. Sudduth's Program

By ROBERT E. JOHNSON

The National Negro Business League yesterday moved a step closer to its goal of raising $50,000 when the Budget Committee reported that $18,000 had been contributed to the financial campaign.

This announcement was made public by Dr. J. E. Walker, chairman of the committee, at the close of the regional meeting held at the Butler Street YMCA.

Representatives from Georgia and Florida swelled the attendance of both sessions and gave considera-tion and approval to the program outlined by Horace Sudduth, president of NNBL and prominent realtor of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delivering the keynote address, president Sudduth stressed the importance of emphasizing and doing something about promoting a program to meet the great need for business education as a survival strategy in a competitive business world.

NEEDED INSTRUMENT

He referred to the proposed budget as the instrument needed to implement the league program which should be "adequate and fully sufficient" to accomplish the desired goal.

President Sudduth listed five things which the 49-year-old Negro Business League hopes to accomplish:

(1) A budget sufficient to permit us to put into effect and operation an efficiently administered active program that will carry out the purpose of the league.

(2) A budget sufficient to finance the needed expansion of our program by the establishment of a national office and to revive the publication of the Journal of Negro Business.

(3) A budget sufficient to overcome and obviate all just, fair, and constructive criticisms that have been made by members, trade associations and other affiliated units.

(4) A budget sufficient to place an expansion program, the publication of the Journal, and the employment of regional secretaries in a strong and sure financial position.

(5) A budget that will permit us to show our worthiness of the heritage that the founder of this league left here for us, and that will give to us an opportunity to exemplify our appreciaion of this heritage when we meet at Tuskegee to review the history of the league and to appraise the spiritual leadership that Booker T. Washington gave to this league and the development of Negro business in America in the past fifty years.

GREAT FORCE SEEN

The prominent Cincinnati realtor said that if the budget is met "the National Negro Business League (or as long as necessary and without fail) will become the greatest force in shaping the Negro's future destiny in America."

Other speakers at the area conference were Jesse B. Blayton, Atlanta businessman and member of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, secretary of NNBL Budget Commerce; and Dr. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company and Tri-State Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Walker, who presided during the afternoon session, stated that area meetings are slated for Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, New York City and Detroit. The conference which is tentatively scheduled for New York August 1 is expected to climax the fund-raising campaign.

The Atlanta Business Trade Association was host to the regional meet.

BUSINESS REVIEW

By William A. Occomy

The National Negro Business League

THE National Negro Business League is making preparations to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

This unique business organization among Negroes was founded at the beginning of the twentieth century by the illustrious educator and benefactor, Booker T. Washington. We have no doubt but that if Mr. Washington could have had the energy and the years to have devoted his efforts to strengthening the league, that this association would have been an effective agency in advancing Negroes' economic status.

As it was, the hand of death swept over him and concurrently the cloud of obscurity covered the activities of the National Negro Business League.

However, throughout the half-century of its existence, this organization has been instrumental in keeping alive the idea of private enterprise among Negroes. In the early era of its existence the exhibitions at conventions might have been crude and inept, but they were deeply and profoundly sincere.

* * *

THE NEGRO at that period, during the early existence of the league, was seriously beginning to enter the field of private enterprise. He had many problems and difficulties to encounter, perhaps, the greatest one was his own lack of faith in his ability to profitably organize and manage a business concern. Lamentably, though true, many members of his race would scoff at him and ridicule him for even attempting to launch a private business, no matter what the size or nature of the enterprise.

Then, if he successfully organized it, his racial customers were the most severe and harsh critics. These formidable obstacles, together with limited capital and a restricted market, contributed to the slow growth of racial enterprise.

Some racial concerns, principally the insurance companies, grocery stores and service industries, withstood the vitriolic racial critics, overcame the difficulties of limited capital and restricted markets. They began to take root in the economic sub-strata of America, and as they grew other Negroes were encouraged to undertake business ventures.

THE EARLY HISTORY of the league is closely connected with the evolution of dynamic leadership, both were struggling upward without a definite plan of course. However, we think that now, nearly at the century half-way mark, that Negro business has outstripped the National Negro Business League.

A large number of our businessmen have never heard of this association. Another huge sector might have heard of the league, but know nothing of its activities. And most racial businessmen throughout America have never been influenced or touched by its services or functions.

Therefore, the conclusion is easily reached that the influence of the league among businessmen is largely nil.

* * *

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS are rising which are fast placing the league far in the background of Negro economic affairs. The insurance men, the bankers, the undertakers, the real estate brokers have combined their forces. They are gaining in membership; they are promoting and executing vivifying programs; they are stimulating their members for more intense and rigorous activity.

Even the Department of Commerce of the United States has been calling conferences to study and appraise our business activities.

If the league is to survive during the next fifty years, then its tactics will have to be revolutionized. It will have to learn of the methods of the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States and adopt them into its own platform.

* * *

TO WIN the small and large Negro businessmen it will have to demonstrate to them that membership in that body will assist them in their daily practical undertakings.

Just as the business enterpriser labors unceasingly to build his concern, so will the members of the executive board of the National Negro Business League have to strive to rebuild and revivify their organization which was founded on lofty and sound principles, but which is now adrift.

Three Business Groups Re-elect Presidents

DETROIT—Five hundred delegates attended daily sessions of the National Negro Business League, the National Builders Association, and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, which ended a week of joint and separate sessions here Friday afternoon. All three of the groups who met at the Rackham Educational Memorial Building re-elected their presidents.

As a result of that action, Horace J. Sudduth of Cincinnati still heads the Business League; W. H. Aiken of Atlanta, the builders, and W. D. Morison Jr. of Detroit, the brokers. Mrs. Christina M. Gragua of Detroit also was re-elected head of the Housewives' League, an affiliate of the Business League.

League Approves Program

The week of unprecedented activity wound up with the Business League and its affiliate, the National Housewives League, with the adoption of a five-point program for strengthening the organization, which was founded 49 years ago by Booker T. Washington.

It [illegible] opened with a joint banquet at the Tuller Hotel at which Mr. Sudduth announced that six other national organizations had promised to affiliate with the League. Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the Pittsburgh Courier, was the principal speaker at the August 21, 23, inclusive. Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee is chairman of the anniversary committee.

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More Homes, Businesses Seen

500 Delegates Attend Joint Business Confab

Courier Det. 9-3-49 pages 1 & 2

(From Courier Detroit Bureau)

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The week of unprecedented activity wound up with the Business League and its affiliate, the National Housewives League, adopting a five-point program for strenghtening the organization founded forty-nine years ago by Booker T. Washington. It had opened on Wednesday night with a jointly sponsored banquet at the Tuller Hotel, at which President Horace J. Sudduth of Cincinnati, announced that six other national organizations had promised to affiliate with the league. Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, was principal speaker at the dinner.

SUPPORT REPORT

The seriousness of the need for strenghtening the organization and more effectively projecting its program was brought home Friday afternoon in the report of the educational committee headed by H. W Harper of the Agricultural and and Industrial State College, Nashville. This graphic report was supported by other testimony offered by Joseph Albright, assistant to the administrator, Veterans Administration, and Samuel Daniely, U. S. Employment Service, Washington.

Floyd Britton, sales representative of the Pepsi Cola Company, told businessmen that nationally know advertisers have suddenly become conscious of the Negro market, and that unless they adopted more modern business methods, there same small owners might well be forced out of business.

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Afro American Det. 9-3-49

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The seriousness of the need for strengthening the organization and more and more effectively projecting its program was discussed Friday afternoon by the following speakers, H. W. Harper of the A. and I. College at Nashville; Joseph Albright, assistant to the administrator, Veterans' Administration, Samuel Danley, U.S. Employment Service, Washington, and Floyd Britton, sales representative of the Pepsi Cola Company.

A public session was held Thursday night, with C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, making the founder's address. He discussed the Booker Washington philosophy but urged its adoption in light of present day circumstances and situations.

The 50th anniversary convention of the League will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, August 21, 23, inclusive. Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee is chairman of the anniversary committee.

Truman's Stand on Housing

The builders and brokers received a letter from President Truman which stated that the Housing Act of 1949 for the first time, carried a declaration of policy and statement of objective which urges "the realization as soon as feasible of a goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

The question of "mixed" housing was upheld by Charles Abrams of New York, nationally known housing consultant. Declaring that projects in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles have endured for almost 15 years, he said that "the mixture of racial or religious groups will not raise tension and an atmosphere of harmony will prevail."

Conference Over Name Slated

Avoidance of an open clash between the white realtors and the members of the brokers group, who call themselves "realtists," over the use of the name and symbol which are identical to one another, was achieved through mutual efforts. The two groups are expected to appoint a committee to resolve the issue.

The NBA also altered their name to National Builders and Allied Trades Association to permit them to organize individuals not already covered, but operating in the field.

The Builders and Brokers Associations will meet in Atlanta August 21-23. inclusive.

National Business League in Fund-Raising Program

Afro American 8-13-49

BALTIMORE

Baltimore businessmen were asked this week to raise $10,000 by Aug. 24 as their quota in the National Negro Business League's new fund-raising program.

The challenge to local businessmen was delivered by Horace Sudduth, league president of Cincinnati, in an address before the Frontiers Club Tuesday afternoon.

That night Mr. Sudduth repeated his challenge to members of the local Association for the Promotion of Business.

To Set Up Offices

The speaker, himself a real estate broker, declared that a minimum of $50,000 is needed to meet the league's new program for 1949-50.

The money will be used to (1) employ a full-time executive secretary-director; (2) establish a national office, probably in Washington; (3) establish at least four regional offices, each with a secretary; and (4) publish a Journal of Negro Business.

Mr. Sudduth revealed that the National Builders Association has agreed to erect a $25.000 building without profit, but that none of the money now being solicited would be used for this construction. All such funds will go for administration and program.

Must Make Own Contribution

Funds on the building will be raised from a comparatively few individual contributors.

Pointing out that there were only 40 local Chambers of Commerce in the United States in 1870, while today there are 3,000 Mr. Sudduth declared that it is high time that our businessmen realize that they must make a contribution to the business life of America if they would survive.

He paid tribute to the pioneers, among them Booker T. Washington. who laid the foundation on which the present league has built. and urged local businessmen, if for no more than a selfish interest, to oversubscribe their quota.

"It is obvious then," he said, "that if we do not do something, not next year or the next. but now, on a national scale, there will be little change, if any, in our present position in the business life of America when Gabriel blows his horn."

Following Mr. Sudduth's address, J. Steadman Greig. a member of the club and also president of the local busness association, was named chairman of the committee to raise the Baltimore quota.

Spaulding Makes Statement On White

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SPAULDING SPEAKS

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The statement was carefully prepared and read. It clearly established the premise that it is the right and privilege of every American including "this foremost representative of Negro people," to choose his "God-given right to choose his helpmate." He regretted that a greater proportion of the American people had not yet reconciled themselves to the justness of this fact when it comes to Negroes.

Mr. Spaulding described White as "no ordinary man, no ordinary Negro," and went on to outline years of service the latter has given to the betterment of the cause of Negroes through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"By his recent act, however," Mr. Spaulding firmly declared, "Walter White has snatched at the rug of economic, social and political advancement upon which the feet of Negroes rest, and the fibres of which comprise the many strands which make America. It is a rug which he himself has devoted a great part of his life in weaving. Moreover, he has given credence - if you choose to accept it that way - to the inaccurate charge of the white South that the highest aspiration of Negroes is to invade the white race. While I reject this contention emphatically and completely, I cannot be blind to the manner in which this aspect of the matter has been emblazoned upon the pages of the newspapers of the South."

Mr. Sudduth was re-elected president of the League and encouraged to carry on the re-building program he has already begun. Mrs. Christiana M. Fuqua of Detroit continues as president of the housewives group. The 50th anniversary convention of the League will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, August 21-23, inclusive. Alben L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee is chairman of the anniversary committee.

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The Builders and Brokers Associations will meet in Atlanta August 21-23, 1950, inclusive, and will go to Tuskegee to the Business League later in the week.

A Timely Warning To Small Businesses

A TIMELY warning was issued to members of the National Negro Business League and other owners and operators of small business at the recent league convention in Detroit.

This warning, coming as it did from an individual, representing one of the largest manufacturers and distributors in the country, and versed in scientific merchandising, cannot be overemphasized.

It told the group, in effect, that while national advertisers have become suddenly conscious of the importance of the Negro market, and consequently are projecting vigorous campaigns in this field, inept dealers are not likely to reap any real benefits from the new buying force restimulated by the campaigns.

In its simplest interpretation, the warning means that retailers who neglect to make earnest efforts to attract unto themselves a reasonable portion of the increased purchasing that is certain to result from national advertising might well find themselves pushed out of business by more alert and progressive competitors.

Small dealers were told that to hold their own, they must adopt improved operating methods. This advice is particularly in point regarding the Negro in business, as it is self evident that he could do considerably more to gain for himself patronage that he fails to attract because of the neglect to employ the most advanced marketing principles.

In spite of the keen rivalry which affects American business of this era, significantly it is true that the sales problem of retail outlets has been greatly simplified by the promotional activities of the producers. They assume the larger responsibility of creating a demand for their goods.

Merchants employing modern business practices, and handling nationally known supplies have much to profit by the sudden realization of national advertisers of the importance of the Negro market.

Business League Seeks Nat'l Home Before Next Convention

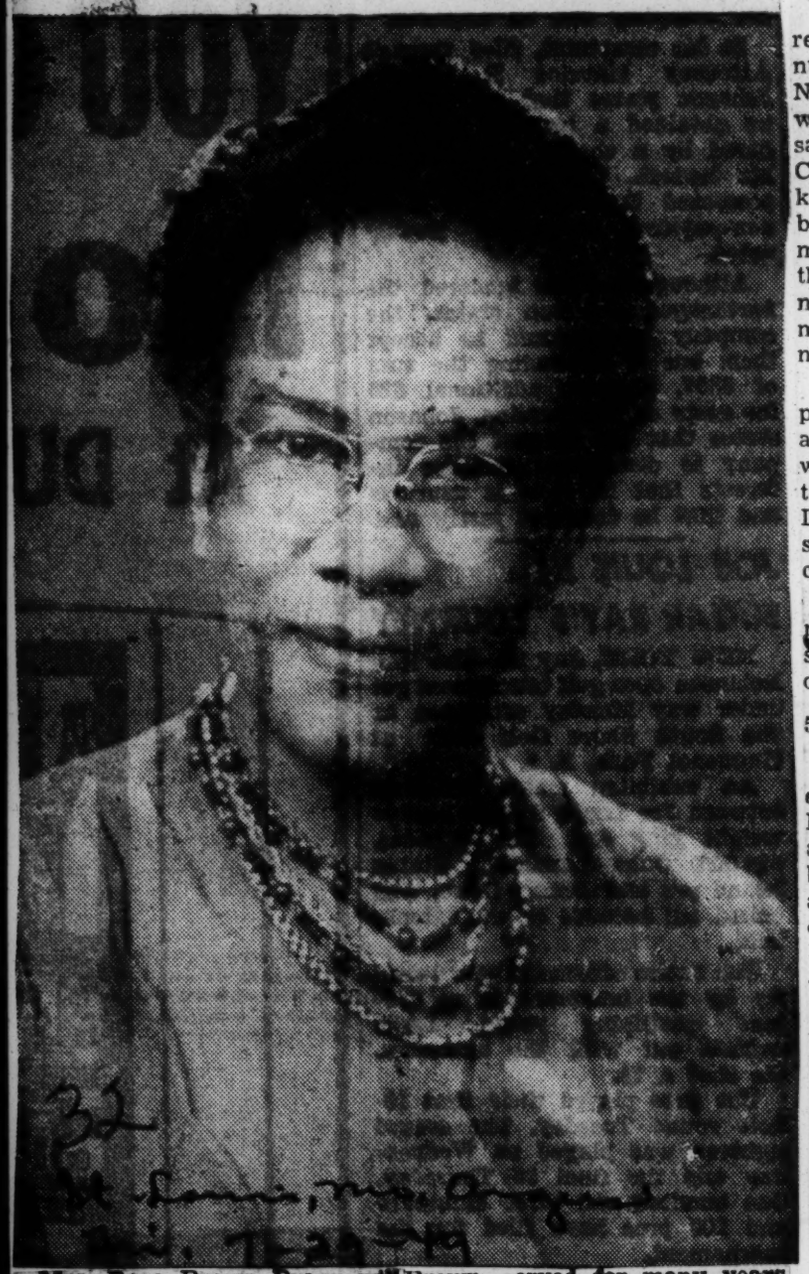
DETROIT — (ANP) — The National Negro Business league has begun laying the groundwork for the construction of a national home for the organization which will be ready and occupied before the 50th anniversary of the league in Tuskegee next August, it was disclosed here last Wednesday by Horace Sudduth, president.

Sudduth, in making an address before the convention, disclosed that the budget committee, headed by Dr. J. E. Walker, president, Tri-State bank, Memphis, had outlined a plan to raise $50,000 to care for the construction of the national home.

Heading the committee, whose job it will be to solicit gifts from interested persons to defray costs of construction are Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta and William Y. Brown, Chicago. Their job will be to raise not less than the stated amount by Dec. 31 and further to have a plan drawn for the construction of the building at a place decided upon by the league directors.

W. D. Morison, Jr., president of the National Real Estate Brokers association, the group which has announced it would donate the building site to the league, was named chairman of the committee on location and site.

NNBL Secretary To 'Pep Up' Locals



Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy will spend July 28 to Aug. 1 in St. Louis, on behalf of the program of the National Negro Business League.

The N.N.B. League is engaged in a campaign to raise $50,000.00 which will be used to established a headquarters in the Nations Capitol from which will be projected a program of Education and service, for the development of Negro Business. The quota accepted by St. Louis is $5000.00.

Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, whose home is in St. Louis, is Secretary of Budget Committee, NNBL Field Worker, National Housewives League, and member of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

Mrs. Bracy, the daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. K. R. Brown, served for many years as a National Secretary of Missions of the Disciples of Christ of America and with distinction as a Field Secretary of the National Negro Business League.

Advertisers Find Negro Market Good

Real Estate Brokers Meet With Builders

And Business League

DETROIT, Mich. — Business representatives attending the annual convention of the National Negro Business League here last week were told by Floyd Britton, sales representative of the Pepsi Cola Company, that nationally known advertisers have suddenly become conscious of the Negro market. He warned that unless they adopted more modern business methods, these small owners might well be forced out of business.

Mr. Britton was one of several prominent business representatives and leaders in the business world who addressed the conventions of the Naticnal Negro Business League, the National Builders Association, and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers.

The three organizations terminated a week of joint separate sessions here last week on a note of optimism.

500 DELEGATES

Some 500 delegates in all attended daily sessions at the Rackham Educational Memorial Building and agreed that a substantial number of new homes for Negroes and a greater degree of business development will be achieved soon.

The week of unprecedented activity wound up with the Business League and its affiliate, the National Housewives League, with the adoption of a five-point program for strengthening the organization founded 49 years ago by Booker T. Washington.

MRS. VANN SPEAKS

It had opened on Wedneesday night with a jointly sponsored banquet at the Tuller Hotel at which President Horace J. Sudduth of Cincinnati announced that six other national organizations had promised to affiliate with the League. Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company, was the principal speaker at the dinner.

The seriousness of the need for strengthening the organization and more effectively projecting its program was brought home Friday afternoon in the report of the educational committee headed by H. W. Harper, of the Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville. This graphic report was supported by other testimony offered by Joseph Albright, assistant to the administrator, Veterans Administration, and Samuel Daniely, U. S. Employment Service, Washington.

The League held a public session Thursday night at which C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, made the founder's address. He discussed the Booker Washington philosophy, but urged its adoption in light of present day circumstances and situations. In an unexpected aside, however, he deviated from his past practice of avoiding controversial subjects to make a personal statement on the "Walter White affair."

"WALTER WHITE AFFAIR"

The statement clearly established the premise that it is the right and privilege of every American, including "this foremost representative of Negro people," to exercise his "God-given right to choose his helpmate." He regretted that a greater proportion of the American people had not yet reconciled themselves to the justness of this fact when it comes to Negroes.

Mr. Spaulding said Mr. White was an unusual man and an able leaded but added:

"By his recent act, however, "Walter White has snatched at the rug of economic, social and political advancement upon which the feet of Negroes rest, and the fibres of which comprise the many strands which make America. It is a rug which he himself has devoted a great part of his life weaving.

"Moreover, he has given credence—if you choose to accept it that way—to the inaccurate charge of the white South that the highest aspiration of Negroes is to invade the white race. While I reject this contention emphatically and completely, I cannot be blind to the manner in which this aspect of the matter has been emblazoned upon the pages of the newspapers of the South."

SUDDUTH RE-ELECTED

Mr. Sudduth was re-elected president of the League and encouraged to carry on the re-building program he has already begun. Mrs. Christina M. Fuqua, of Detroit, continues as president of the housewives group. The 50th anniversary convention of the league will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Aug. 21-23, inclusive. Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee is chairman of the anniversary committee.

The builders and brokers were the recipients of a letter from President Truman which stated that the Housing Act of 1949 for the first time, carried a declaration of policy and statement of objective that "realization as soon as feasible of a goal of a decent home and suitable living envvironment for every American family," be sought.

The question of "mixed" housing as a feasible thing was injected by Charles Abrams, of New York, nationally known housing consultant. Basing his views upon experience in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, he asserted that the projects in operation in these cities for almost 15 years "have demonstrated that in large self-contained communities which create their own enviroments, the mixture of racial or religious groups as tenants will not raise tension and an atmosphere of harmony will prevail."

32b 1949

National Negro Funeral Directors Association

300 Delegates

Funeral Directors Elect Ohio Man At Atlanta Meet

ATLANTA—John W. Delaney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, last week was elected to the presidency of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc. He succeeds William E. Shortridge, of Birmingham, Ala.

Some 300 delegates from twenty-four states were present at the twelfth annual convention.

Other elected officials include C. L. Dennis, New Orleans, first vice president; Charles Crooks, of Chicago, second vice president; H. M. Ivey, of Atlanta, third vice president, and O. P. Chiles of Richmond, Va., fourth vice president; Robert Miller, Chicago, secretary; Mrs. Aylene Harrison, St. Louis, recording secretary; Handy Beckett, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Selected as the next place of meeting was Chicago, Ill. California put in a serious bid for the convention.

The Funeral Directors were entertained by Atlanta and the state association. A cocktail party, barbecue and dance were among the many social functions.

The NNFDA was asked to donate $100 annually to the NAACP and the National Negro Business League.

32b 1949

National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc.

DELANEY NEW PRESIDENT OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

One of the most hotly contested elections in the history of the association, John W. Delaney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was named president of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association, Inc., succeeding retiring president William R. Shortridge of Birmingham, Alabama.

The election was held during the evening business session of the 12th annual convention at the City Auditorium.

RECOMMENDATIONS ENDORSED

Prior to the election of officers, the delegation heartily approved a committee report which offered for adoption an 8-point proposal outlined by President Shortridge. The president asked the body to:

1. Endorse Mr. Robert Miller's journal as the organization's official organ.

2. Donate an annual $100 each to the NAACP and the National Negro Business League.

3. Appoint a committee on ways and means of increasing revenue for NNFDA without raising dues for the time being.

4. Set up and build up an emergency fund by setting aside each year a certain amount that the body can afford (This fund to be used only in an emergency with regulations to be established).

5. Appoint a committee to study Burial Associations as they affect the members of NNFDA's profession and report at the next Board meeting.

6. Request that the State presidents and secretaries be called in conference during this session to set their State meeting dates to keep the dates from conflicting.

7. Make the general secretary actually responsible for minutes.

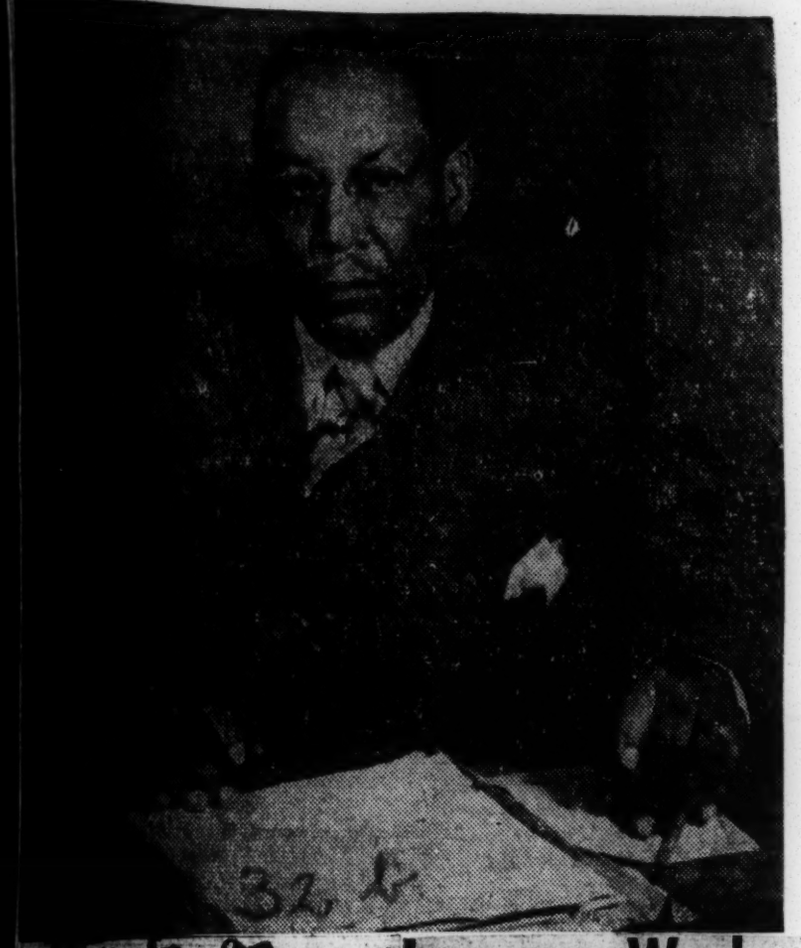
8. Recommend that the minutes of each annual session be mimeographed or printed and mailed to each National member within sixty days after adjournment.

TO ADJOURN TODAY

With more than 300 delegates representing 24 states in attendance, the 12th annual convention of N. F. D. A. will adjourn this afternoon.

J. H. Tucker, chairman of the credential committee, said that 954 members had been accredited by the Association and 172 of the 300 odd delegates represent the voting strength of the convention.

The morning session will have as its item on the agenda the name of a city in which the next convention will be held. This decision will be given to the body by the Board of Directors.



HEADS NATION'S INSURANCE MEN—Benjamin J. Olive of Memphis, who was elected president of the National Negro Insurance association at its annual meeting in Philadelphia last month, has a dynamic program for the organization this coming year. Olive, a crack sales leader himself, believes selling insurance should be made attractive to the highest trained people within the race. He wants to develop a national program of sales education, to show potential salesmen the unusual possibilities in insurance work, how they can make more money and be of service to more people. His plan will be put into effect this year. (ANP)

Insurance Week Being Observed By 60 Companies

CHICAGO—With sixty participating companies engaged in spreading the gospel of Negro insurance throughout more than two-fifths of the Nation, the National Negro Insurance Association, headed by W. Ellis Stewart of this city, is this week celebrating "National Negro Insurance Week," an annual observance.

From a goal of five million dollars of insurance in 1935, the association has continued to raise its sights until this year the companies are aiming at an additional sixty million dollars of coverage in 1949. Achievement of this goal is the principal inspirational feature of National Negro Insurance Week. Plans are mapped for the accomplishment through coordination between member companies.

TO MEET IN PHILLY

President Stewart pointed out that in the three-fifths of the country not covered by Negro insurance companies, the Negro population is extremely sparse. A program of nation-wide intensity will be set up during the association's annual convention in June at Philadelphia instead of Memphis, as previously announced. The sixty participating firms represent an approximate total of five hundred million dollars worth of insurance in force.

Officers of the NNIA are W. Ellis Stewart, Chicago, president; B. G. Olive Jr., Memphis, Walter S. Scott, Savannah, and Ralph W. Parsons, New York, first, second and third vice presidents, respectively; Dr. A. C. Terrence, Opelousas, La., fourth vice president and medical director; A. P. Bentley, Columbus, Ohio, secretary; A. Victor Williams, New Orleans, assistant secretary, and A. M. Carter, Augusta, Ga., treasurer.

BISHOP ON STAFF

Other officers include Bishop R. A. Valentine, Chicago, chaplain; C. B. Gilpin, Richmond, Va., historian; C. E. Simmons Jr., Jacksonville, Fla., actuary; Mrs. O. H. Croswait, Chicago, statistician; Atty. C. H. Mahoney, Detroit, general counsel, and H. G. Hall, Chicago, sergeant-at-arms.

Executive committee members are M. C. Clarke, Cleveland, Ohio, chairman; A. W. Williams, Chicago; E. M. Martin, Atlanta; James H. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Charles A. Shaw, [redacted] Doss Sr., [redacted]

Victory and Dunbar Men Lead Motion to Strike Out 'Negro'

(From Courier Philadelphia Bureau)

PHILADELPHIA—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association was held here last week at Reynolds Hall, 1426 N. Broad Street. From the standpoint of attendance and important issues on the agenda, it was one of the most interesting conventions ever held by this organization.

ASSETS $23 MILLION

A convention of these financial monarchs usually follows well-beaten paths, as they are normally very conservative. This convention was enlivened, however, by a motion to change the name of the association.

WANT "NEGRO" DROPPED

Earl B. Dickerson, attorney for the Victory Life, with headquarters in Chicago, and M. C. Clark, president of Dunbar Life of Cleveland, moved to strike the word "Negro" from the name of the association on the grounds that since Negroes are fighting for integration, any connection of race should be dropped from the title of race organizations. This motion was furiously opposed by Maceo Walker, vice president of Universal Life Insurance of Memphis, and Maceo Sloane, vice president of the Philadelphia office of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

Sloane opposed the motion on the grounds that businesses could not interest themselves primarily in socio-racial issues and that the fight for integration should be carried on by other organizations and not insurance companies.

The motion to change the name was beaten by a vote of 40 to 16.

60 MEMBER COMPANIES

All of the large insurance companies sent representatives to the convention. Some sixty companies are members of the association. It is estimated that there are seventy-five Negro insurance in the U. S., so all but fifteen are members of this organization. Those which are not members are among the smallest and least significant of the country.

It is also estimated that the representatives at the convention totaled about 300. The general purpose of these conventions is to benefit the member organizations by learning through contact the more advanced administrative methods of larger companies.

The six largest Negro companies, according to the delegates, are, in the order of their size: North Carolina Mutual, Atlanta Life, Supreme Liberty, Universal of Memphis, Afro-American Life and Golden State Mutual.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is credited with outstanding insurance of 140 million dollars and assets of 23 million. All of the Negro life insurance companies are said to have a one billion dollars worth of insurance and approximately three million persons insured.

The convention, aside from the issue of changing a name, settled down to the routine of speeches by important people and seminars. One of the most important speeches delivered at the convention was made by Dr. Solomon S. Hulbner, professor of insurance at the University of Pennsylvania and president of the American College of Life Underwriters. Professor Hulbner stressed the importance of improved training for insurance brokers. In fact, this was the theme of most of the conferences.

MAYOR SAMUEL SPEAKS

The convention opened Tuesday night at Tindley Temple and was addressed by Mayor Samuel, Oscar Kattler, deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania; Eugene C. DeVold, president of Philadelphia chapter, Chartered Life Underwriters, and W. Ellis Stewart, president of the National Negro Insurance Organization.

All other business meetings were held at Reynolds Hall and included morning and afternoon sessions.

The social program for visitors included a performance at the Hedgerow Theatre for women; a garden party at the Pyramid Club, a dance at Town Hall, luncheon at the country home of Mrs. Harriet Lemon in Yeadon, and attendance at a baseball game at Shibe Park for the men and a sightseeing tour to all of the historic points of the city for the visitors.

NEW OFFICERS

New officers elected were B. G. Oliver, Jr., president, Memphis, Tenn.; Norman O. Houston, first vice president; Charles H. Shaw, second vice president, Houston, Tex.; A. B. Bentley, executive secretary, Columbus, Ohio; A. Victor Williams, assistant secretary, New Orleans; M. Carter, treasurer, Augustus, Ga.; C. E. Simms, actuary, and Bishop R. A. Valentine, chaplain, Chicago, Ill.

Monday Luncheon Club To Honor B. G. Olive Wed.

B. G. Olive, Jr., newly elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association, and vice-president and director of agencies for Universal Life Insurance Company, will be guest of honor at the Noon Day Luncheon Club, according to Wendell O. Haynes, president of club Mr. Olive nationally known in insurance field was unanimously elected to head the NNIA during its 29th annual convention in Philadelphia a fortnight ago.

The luncheon will be held Wednesday of this week in the cafeteria which is being opened in the new home office building of Universal Life Insurance Company, Linden and Washington. Mrs. Jam A. en Co., popular cateress, is in charge of the new cafeteria which has been modernly equipped to take care of the public at large as well as personnel of Universal Life.

Guest speaker for the luncheon will be Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the National Negro Business League, and prominent real estate man of his city. Mr. Sudduth as head of the league will tell of Mr. Olive's long-time association with the 49-year-old organization founded by Booker Washington, and of how the insurance executive has contributed many years of service to help develop the league. Mr. Olive is a member of the Steering Commitee of the National Negro Business League, and has attended conventions of this organization for the past 20 years.

Mrs. Ross Brown Bracey, as secretary to the Budget Committee of the National Business League, will make the luncheon as an occasion to tell of the $50,000 campaign now in progress. Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Co., as chairman of the Budget Committee, and as past president of the league, will also speak about the campaign.

Other guests at the luncheon will include special offiires, and district managers of Universal Life who will come from all over the entire system of the company for the dedication of the new home office building Thursday and Friday of this week, July 7 and 8. These field men will be under immediate supervision of Mr. Olive in his capacity as director of agencies.

Northerners Lose In Move To Ban Term "Negro"

By LOUIS MARTIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Delegates from the South routed the Northern delegates to the 29th Annual Convention of the National Negro Insurance Association here last week, in a battle over the use of the word "Negro."

The hot word-fight came at the closing session shortly before the 400 delegates unanimously elected B. J. Olive, Jr., of the Universal Life Insurance Co., of Memphis, the new president of the association.

A proposal to drop the word "Negro" in the name of the association started the fireworks.

Attorney Earl Dickerson of Chicago's Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., and M. C. Clarke of the Dunbar Life Ins. Co., of Cleveland, led the fight to drop the racial tag in the name of the association.

Lewis Turns the Tide

Speaking for most of the southern delegates, Attorney J. Leonard Lewis of the Afro-American Life Ins. Co., of Jacksonville, turned the tide in favor of retaining the word "Negro." In the vote which followed, the two-hour floor fight, the delegates from Dixie, with one or two exceptions, formed a solid bloc. They swamped the less numerous northern delegates.

The retiring president of NNIA, W. Ellis Stewart, of the Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., of Chicago warned the delegates about the proposed Congressional investigation of the insurance business.

He declared: "We should be on guard that such an investigation is not turned into an attempt to substitute government life insurance on some type of withholding tax basis for the kind of insurance we sell. Any plan which tries to make provision for doing away with the insurance agent should be opposed."

Mr. Stewart also urged member companies to extend loans to Negro farmers as a new field of investment. Such loans are federally insured and would be of great help to the group, he stated.

NNIA secretary A. P. Bentley, of Columbus, Ohio, reported that the current membership of the association includes 62 companies and 13 Underwriters Associations and Managers' Councils. He revealed also that 48 member companies which were surveyed last year had admitted assets of $103,412,657.00, with over a billion dollars worth of insurance in force.

Hold Seminars

The convention program included the following seminars: "Insurance Technicians Seminar," which was led by Asa T. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life; "Medical Seminar," led by Dr. A. C. Terrence of the Keystone Life of New Orleans; and the "Agency Institute," which was presided over by Ralph W. Parsons, vice-president of NNIA.

A plea for greater training of managers was made by A. J. Glover of the Superior Life Insurance Society of Detroit. He stated when managers are selected on volume of production without going through the necessary apprenticeship training period, we cannot expect them to measure up to our expectations except in rare cases.

Guest speakers at the convention included: Dr. S E. Huebner of the American College of Life Underwriters; Dr. David B. Flugelman of the National Association of Life Underwriters and several representatives of trade organizations.

Publish Daily Paper

At the public mass meeting on the opening of the convention at Reynold's Hall, the delegates were greeted by Mayor Bernard Samuel of Philadelphia, Senator Francis J. Meyers, and other Pennsylvania officials.

The Public Relations Committee, headed by Mrs. Mae Street-Kidd, in cooperation with Public Relations Counselors Marvin and Marvin, published a daily tabloid newspaper during the convention.

Officers Elected

The full slate of newly elected officers of NNIA follows: B. J. Olive of Memphis, president; Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles, first vice-president; Charles A. Shaw of Houston, second vice-president; Ernest Shell of Detroit, third vice-president; Dr. A. C. Terrence of New Orleans, fourth vice-president and medical director; A. P Bentley of Columbus, Ohio, secretary; A. Victor Williams of New Orleans, asst. secretary; A. M. Carter of Augusta, Ga., treasurer; Bishop R. A. Valentine of New York, chaplain; G. Bernard Gilpin of Richmond, historian; N. H. Bennett of Durham, statistician; C. E. Simmons, Jr., of Jacksonville, actuary; Charles H. Mahoney of Detroit, general counsel, and E. M. Helvey of Shreveport, sergeant-at-arms. W. Ellis Stewart of Chicago, was elected chairman of the executive committee.

At the invitation of the Golden State Mutual Life Ins. Co., the delegates voted to hold their 30th annual convention in Los Angeles.

President Predicts Full Participation In National Life

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 3-5-49

WASHINGTON—President Truman this week hailed the seventh annual observance of "National Negro Newspaper Week," which opened Sunday and continues through March 5. Recalling the founding of the first Negro newspaper in 1827; the Chief Executive noted that "we are just as much concerned with the liberation of the human spirit as the pioneers of the past century."

"The struggle for human freedom has many forms and it never ends," he added. "Ahead of us lies the gaol of full and equal participation by all Americans in both the responsibilities and the rewards of our national life."

Announced simultaneously was the passage of a resolution by the executive board of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, which met here over the week-end, which praised Mr. Truman's "forthright stand" for civil rights and endorsed the "general program for the health and welfare of the common people of our land." The Courier

FILIBUSTER THREAT

"We recognize the jeopardy to which this (civil rights) program is being put by opponents both within and without Congress," the publishers said. "Especially are we concerned and disturbed by the threatened filibuster that looms in the U. S. Senate. Pittsburgh, Pa.

"We know you will not be deterred from the high ground you have taken on the civil rights issue. You will, therefore, in your own way, let the members of the Senate knew that any filibuster against any civil rights bill, or the proposal to change the cloture rule of the Senate, is a repudiation of the platform pledges of both political parties. Sat 3-5-49

The two-day meeting of the publishers, presided over by President Thomas W. Young, also president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, weighed various industry problems and decided to hold the association's eleventh annual convention in Washington, June 16, 17 and 18.

Today Fight Cause Of Racial Justice

Sat 3-5-49

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

NORFOLK — The Negro press marks the 122nd anniversary of its birth with this week's edition. The first colored newspaper, Freedom's Journal, was published in New York City on March 5, 1827.

Established by John Russwurm, a graduate of Bowdoin College and the first colored American to receive a college degree, this newspaper set the tone of journalism among colored Americans until this day. It was edited by Russwurm and Samuel Cornish, but was able to remain in existence for only five years.

The Negro press, starting out as an advocate of the abolition of slavery, faced opposition and financial difficulties at the very beginning. In rapid succession one paper after another launched out on its crusading mission and despite the almost unsurmountable obstacles which they faced cried out for freedom for the slaves.

THE NORTH STAR

Following Freedom's Journal came the North Star under the editorship of Frederick Douglas which was later changed to Frederick Douglass' Paper. This newspaper shared the popularity of its publisher who became the leading colored champion of the abolition of the slaves, but it never became self sustaining though reaching 4,000 in circulation.

There were other colored newspapers during the abolition movement and immediately after the Civil War, which were champions of freedom, equality and justice for colored Americans. These newspapers set such a high standard of public service for democracy, equality, justice and opportunity for all Americans that this is today the outstanding characteristic of colored newspapers.

With an inspiring purpose but lowly beginning, the Negro press has developed steadily in the quality of its news, the growth of its circulation, the value of its advertising, the influence of its editorials and the potency of its impact on race relations.

OVER 200 WEEKLIES

Today there are over 200 colored weeklies. The Atlanta World, published at Atlanta, Ga., is the only standard American colored daily newspaper today.

These newspapers represent an investment of more than $3,000,000, give steady employment to more than 7,500 people and have a combined circulation of more than 1,000,000.

There are more than 25 regular colored denominational publications and one of them, The Christian Recorder, established in 1848 is the only one of 24 colored publications of the Pre - Civil War period that is still in existence. This is an organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Colored publications today include several religious publications, mostly monthly; labor journals, trade papers, fraternal publications, educational and professional journals. Outstanding colored fraternal publications were The True Reformer, for years, the official organ of Grand Fountain United Order of True Reformers, and The St. Luke Herald, official organ of Independent Order of St. Luke. Sat. 3-5-49

FIRST PAPER IN SOUTH

The Colored American, established at Columbus, Ga. in 1865, was the first colored newspaper in the South. It was published only six months. The Columbus, Ga. Messenger was the first colored daily published in the South. It started as a weekly and was changed to a daily, but had only a brief existence.

Between 1890 and 1900 Norfolk entered the daily newspaper field with its Daily Recorder. The Daily Herald, which appeared in Baltimore, Md., in 1918, lasted for three years. The Atlanta World began as a daily in 1932.

The Washington Bee, established in 1879 by W. Calvin Chase, well known lawyer in his day, was the longest surviving secular newspaper founded in the early years of freedom. It suspended publication on the lawyer's death in 1921.

CLEVELAND GAZETTE

The Cleveland Gazette appeared in 1883 under the editorship of Harry M. Smith, who later entered the Ohio General Assembly and became an outstanding legislator and writer. The Philadelphia Tribune was started by Christopher J. Perry in 1884 and is now edited by E. Washington Rhodes and members of the Perry family.

The Savannah Tribune, which appeared soon afterwards, developed into a great organ under the editorship of Sol Johnson. The Richmond Planet, edited for more than 40 years by John Mitchell Jr., is another colored newspaper founded during the reconstruction period. Sat 3-5-49

The dean of early colored journalists was T. Thomas Fortune, who founded the New York Globe and Age. When Mr. Fortune turned to the New York Age, he made out of it one of the most influential colored newspapers in the country. For years the late James Weldon Johnson wrote a column in the Age which was widely read.

ABC PAPERS

By 1933 six colored newspapers — The New York Amsterdam News, the Kansas City Call, the Afro-American, Journal and Guide, Philadelphia Tribune and Dallas Express were members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. They then had a combined circulation of more than 132,000 and the 150 or more colored newspapers at that time had a combined circulation of more than 600,000.

Over 200 colored weeklies were being published in 1946. It is also estimated that these papers were read by about 8,000,000 colored people weekly. In addition to the colored readers, the Negro press today has a large number of white readers.

The Negro press has spread to other parts of the world in recent years. There are colored newspapers in Haiti, Liberia and other parts of Africa. Dr. Anamdi Azikiwe, an alumnus of Storer College and native of West Africa, published several daily newspapers in Africa Sat. 3-5-49

First Colored Paper Launched March 5, 1827

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Virginian

-- 200 Newspapers

Magazines Disclose Ability of Writers

The Phylon published at Atlanta University, The Expected published by Dr. M. C. Allen, president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg; and other publications devoted to racial progress

A number of colored magazines appeared after World War I to challenge the old leadership and to express the views of the so-called new Negro. The Messenger, edited by A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owens, and the Crusader were the most outstanding among these publications.

NORFOLK — The celebration of Negro Newspaper Week would be incomplete without some reference to the role that colored magazines and professional journals played in advancing the cause of Negro justice, equality and opportunity.

Since the appearance of Freedom's Journal in 1827, colored scholars and professional writers have made their mark in the pages of the race for improved race relations.

The early monthly periodicals were devoted in the main to programs of religious organizations. It was not long, however, before or-

periodical representing the National Urban League. It became a quarterly magazine during World War II. It became a powerful force for the articulation of the economic social welfare program of colored Americans under the editorship of Dr. Charles S. Johnson now president of Fisk University. This magazine like The Crisis developed a high quality of literary excellence under Dr. Johnson.

The Journal of Negro History, official publication of The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, has been published for several years. It is considered an expert publication in its field and is edited by Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Another high quality quarterly publication is The Journal of Negro Education edited by Dr. Charles H. Thompson at Howard University. It is also scholarly and expert in its field.

The Negro History Bulletin pub-

President Hails Observance Of National Negro Newspaper Week

By ERNEST JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Truman this week hailed the seventh annual observance of "National Negro Newspaper Week," which opened on Sunday and continues through to March 5. Recalling the founding of the first Negro newspaper in 1827 the Chief Executive noted that "we are just as much concerned with the liberation of the human spirit as the pioneers of the past century."

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Announced simultaneously was the passage of a resolution by the executive boards of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association which met here over the weekend, which praised Mr. Truman's "forthright fight" for civil rights and endorsed his "general program for the health and welfare of the common people of our land."

"We recognize the jeopardy to which this (civil rights) program is being put by opponents both within and without Congress," the publishers said. "Especially are we concerned and disturbed by the threatened filibuster that looms in the United States Senate.

"We know you will not be swerved from the high ground you have taken on the civil rights issue. You will, therefore, in your own way, let the members of the Senate know that any filibuster against any civil rights bill, or the proposal to change the cloture rule of the Senate, is a repudiation of the platform pledges of both political parties."

YOUNG PRESIDES

The two-day meeting of the publishers, presided over by President Thomas W. Young, also president of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, weighed various industry problems, and decided to hold the association's eleventh annual convention in Washington, June 16, 17 and 18.

Mr. Young, in a statement released in observance of the week, said:

"In a perfect society, there would be no Negro Press. It is a painful irony that the Negro newspapers of today could not exist in the kind of democracy for which they strive. The realization of equality, which is the goal of all these papers, would also be the end of the reasons why they exist. The principal functions of the Negro newspapers today are:

"1. To report the news, good and bad, about or peculiarly concerning the race which is ignored, incompletely reported or distorted by the general press.

"2. To attack, to expose and to marshal public opinion against all wrongs and injustices, all discriminations and inequalities but especially those adversely affecting the aspirations of the Negro.

"3. To inspire members of this minority group to higher aims and greater deeds, by heralding the accomplishments of Negro individuals, groups and institutions. Because the society we have produced with our imperfect democratic machinery is not a pure product, we have a substantial and almost fully functioning minority society as a by-product. If the daily newspapers and the general press fairly and adequately reported the church and club activities, the civic and business news, the school and college and social happenings of this group, they would take away the first fundamental reason why Negro newspapers exist.

"If the white press fearlessly and relentlessly crusaded against all injustices and inequalities—not just those which, like sin involve no real hazards to oppose—another basic justification for the Negro Press would be gone.

"And finally, if the good deeds of this group were more fully and sincerely reported, if the humble attempts of unlettered members of that group were not too often besmirched by ridicule and disparagement, the third reason for a Negro Press would cease to be.

Dowdal H. Davis Elected Head of Publishers Group

Committee Urges Rights Action of Congress Leaders; Dining Hall Bias in D.C. Met

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, was elected president of the National Negro Newspaper Association, last Friday, the second day of the three-day annual convention held at Carver Hall here.

Mr. Davis, for the past two years public relations committee chairman of NNPA, succeeded Thomas W. Young, president of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., in that post.

Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, was elected association vice-president.

Other Officers Named

The former office of secretary-treasurer was split, William O. Walker, publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post, being continued as secretary; and Mrs. Robert Vann, president of the Pittsburgh Courier, being named treasurer.

All of the officers are members of the board of directors. Other directors elected were:

Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer; D. Arnett Murphy, advertising manager of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers; Louis E. Martin, editor of the Michigan Chronicle; John Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender; Frank L. Stanley, editor of the Louisville Defender; C. C. Dejoie Jr., editor of the Louisiana Weekly; and C. A. Scott, editor and publisher of the Atlanta Daily World.

Discuss Industry Problems

The sessions were devoted almost exclusively to industry problems, particularly those concerning rising costs, training and availability of mechanical personnel, public relations and circulation fluctuations.

Leaders in the fields of advertising, circulation and editing addressed the separate section meetings.

Granston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, told the publishers that the colored press needs such an organization as the NNPA if its members ever hope to deal effectively with their common problems.

Urge Civil Rights Action

A committee, headed by Mr. Scott, waited on Sens. Scott Lucas, (Dem., Ill.), majority leader, and Kenneth Wherry (Rep., Nebr.), minority leader, and Rep. Joseph W. Martin (Rep., Mass.), House minority leader, and urged passage of civil rights legislation by the 81st Congress.

Highlight of the convention was the dinner held Friday night at Slowe Hall, Howard University, at which Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was slated to speak and to receive the 1949 John B. Russworm Award from the publishers.

Although foggy weather made it impossible for the plane bringing Dr. Bunche to Washington to land closer than Raleigh, N.C., and he was unable to be present at the meeting, the dinner, attended by more than 80 persons, most of whom were professional newspaper workers, was accounted a success.

The United Nations Club, where the first Wendell Wilkie awards for colored journalism were made, was then sought.

National Organizations To Confer November 10

NEW YORK — The Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the various religious denominations are among the 50 national organizations invited to attend a conference here on November 10 to develop further plans for the National Civil Rights Mobilization initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to these organizations, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, asked them to join in the sponsorship of the drive for enactment of civil rights legislation early in the second session of the 81st Congress, to urge their local and state groups to cooperate with NAACP branches and state conferences, and to send delegates to a conference in Washington, January 15-17.

Meanwhile, state conferences of NAACP branches throughout the nation have been formulating plans for state and local action during the National Civil Rights Mobilization Period, November 15 - January 17, and the national office has been preparing literature and plans for coordination of the nationwide drive to obtain enactment of FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-poll tax and other civil rights measures.

INTENSIFIED DRIVE

The intensified drive for passage of civil rights bills was launched under instruction of the 40th annual NAACP conference in Los Angeles. The failure of Congress to enact a single one of the measures before the last session has given added impetus to the campaign to muster enough support to avert such a failure in the coming session.

The list of organizations invited to cooperate include: AME Zion Church, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Americans for Democratic Action, American Federation of Labor (AFL) and its Unions, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Veterans Committee, Beauty Culture League, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, CME Church, Catholic Interracial Council, Committee to Abolish Discrimination, Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO and its Unions, UAW-CIO Fair Employment Practices Department, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Grand Temple of Daughter Elks, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, International Ladies Garment Workers, Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge, National Alliance of Postal Employees, National Association Negro Milliners, Hair Stylists and Dress Designer, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, National Baptist Convention of America, National Baptist Convention, Inc., National Bar Association, National Council of Negro Women, National Council for Permanent FEPC, National Dental Association, National Funeral Directors Association, National Lawyers Guild, National Medical Association, National Negro Insurance Association, National Negro Publishers Association, National Urban League, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Also, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, United Automobile Workers, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, National Brotherhood of Teamsters Union, National Maritime Union of America, Transport Workers Union of America, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United Mine Workers, United Packinghouse Workers of America, United Steel Workers of America, United Transport Service Employees of America, Scottish Rite Free and Accepted Mason of North America. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Chi Delta Mu Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, AME Church, and Methodist Church.

National Students Group Bars Campus Race Discrimination

Daily World, Thurs., 9-1-49

URBANA, Ill. —(INS)— Delegates attending the second Annual Congress of the National Student Association Wednesday passed a committee resolution against discrimination on American College campuses after two days of heated

32 F

Dr. asking students of member

1. Indicate through their student governments proposed changes in school regulations which would prohibit the recognition of new student groups which discriminate, according to their charters and congresses, wherever feasible, and where consistent with state law.

2. In the future determine the degree of progress made in the elimination of discrimination and that in student government programs should be followed.

3. Cooperate with local chapters of social and professional organizations on their campuses directed toward the purpose of eliminating clauses of a discriminatory nature in their constitutions and charters and of practices antagonistic to the best interest of minority groups.

4. Encourage the National I. F. C. and the National Pan-Hellenic Conferences to urge the elimination of any discriminatory clauses within its member social and Fraternity

on Spring Street.

Edward Foster, of Toledo spent several days with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Bell and brother, Mr. Marvin Foster, of Chis- Street.

Mrs. Vera Chatman, after spending several days at the McCall Hospital is now convalescing at her home on East Second Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned McCelland have returned home after a trip by automobile to Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. While they visited relatives and

Miss Lillie Buford of St. Louis, Mo., Miss Susie Robinson, and Mrs. Sarah Robinson, both of Birmingham, Ala., were the Friday afternoon guests of Mrs. Rosa L. Famble. Miss Henrietta Reynolds and daughter are visiting relatives of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Thelma Samuel, after spending several days at the Floyd County Hospital, is convalescing at her home on Forrest Street.

Mrs. Cleo Hines has returned after being called to Erie, Pa. of the death of her daughter, Mary Etheridge. She also visited in Detroit, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio before returning home.

Mr. John Jefferson Poindexter, of Detroit, Mich., is in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Poindexter.

Gets Post With International Student Service

Afro-American Balt. 10-8-49 Feature 2nd

James T. Harris (right), has been appointed American senior secretary to ISS at Geneva, Switzerland. He is shown above chatting with Brother G. Paul, president of LaSalle College, Philadelphia, where Mr. Harris graduated with honors in 1948 after winning the John McShain prize as the student who had done the most for the welfare of the college.

Harris Gets Foreign Post

Goes to Switzerland for Student Service

Afro-American Balt. 10-8-49

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — James T. Harris, retiring president of the National Student Association, has been appointed American senior secretary of the International Students Service, which has headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

32 F

He will become the first of his race to hold this position, and will embark on the Queen Elizabeth from New York, Oct. 7, to take up his new duties.

Primary function of the International Students Service is the development of intercultural understanding among students in the 39 countries affiliated with the service, and student relief work in war devastated areas.

Mrs. Harris, the former Anna L. Dow, and the two Harris children will join him later. His term is for two years.

32b 1949

National Technical Association

Donald F. White Again Heads Technical Group

HAMPTON, Va. — The annual conference of the National Technical Association re-elected Donald F. White, A.I.A., of Detroit, as president in closing the 1949 session.

Other officers elected were: Willis Jackson, Jefferson City, Mo., central vice-president; Ernest L. Mimitry, New York City, (re-elected) eastern vice-president; Henry L. Livas, Hampton Institute, southern vice-president; James C. Evans, Washington, (re-elected) secretary; Addison Richmond, Washington, (re-elected) treasurer; and Harold Haynes, Washington, re-elected) librarian.

Technicians Slate Meet At Hampton

HAMPTON, Va.—Specialists and leaders in the fields of architecture, building construction, engineering, and housing, will convene at Hampton Institute, Thursday, Sept. 1, for a three-day convention of the National Technical Association.

Strongly urged to attend, says Henry L. Livas of Hampton Institute's Department of Engineernig and Architecture, who is chairman of the host chapter, are delegates from all Negro state colleges and technical schools—whether there is an official local chapter or not. "All interested persons" are invited.

Thursday's opening session, following the morning registration, will present Donald F. White, A. I. A., of Detroit, who is association president; Julius A. Thomas, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, and Hilyard R. Robinson, A. I. A., Washington, D. C., architect.

Ernest L. Dimitry, eastern vice-president, will lead an open discussion after the addresses.

Slum Clearance

Slum clearance will be the prime topic for discussion Friday morning, with Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington, outlining the N. T A.'s possibilities for participation in the national slum clearance bill.

Leonard Haeger, director of standardized Building Codes and Materials, in Washington, will follow with a discussion entitled "The Old Building Code Versus National Slum Clearance and Housing."

Henry C. Crawford, central vice-president, of Cleveland, Ohio, will lead the discussion which will follow.

Saturday's two main addresses, morning and afternoon, will present respectively Dr. Henry J. E. Reid, director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, at Langley Field, Va., and Charles S. Duke, of the U. S. Engineer's Office in the Virgin Islands, who is founder of the organization.

Presiding over the presentation of technical papers in two Saturday sessions will be Claude L. Wilson, western vice president, and Benson L. Dutton, A. S. C. E., former Hampton staff member and southern vice president.

260 Delegates Attend Session In Denver, Colo.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 12—The position of Negroes in the nation's social and economic life was reviewed in Denver this week at the 1949 Annual Conference of the National Urban League. The theme of the conference, the first ever held in the west in the forty years of league history, was "Dynamic Concepts of American Citizenship."

Two hundred and thirty-six delegates from twenty-six states, representing forty-four of the Nation's most heavily populated cities, gathered for the conference held at the beautiful park campus of the U. of Denver, Sept. 4-9.

Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the National Urban League, presided at the opening formal meeting Monday. Two key note addresses were given by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, who described the successful assaults against the fears and injustices regarding race relations, and Lester B. Granger who reviewed the progress in employment, housing, education and Urban League activity.

Mr. Granger said that the Urban League placed 19,439 Negroes in jobs, many of them in new fields or higher categories and 617 employers hired Negroes for the first time. Pointing up the growth of Urban Leagues in the South, Mr. Granger said "the reason for this is that the Urban League is the only interracial organization which operates as effectively in the South as in the North in the field of professional social welfare".

Workshops and panel discussions were held during the conference on these subjects: employment and industrial relations, vocational guidance, community organization, public relations, and research and social planning.

In 1940, nearly 45% of non-agricultural employees in the minority groups were engaged in domestic and personal service; by 1949 the figure had decreased to 29 per cent. All other types of employment meantime increased, led by manufacturing, professional services and trade.

"This high level for employment since the end of the war has helped to retain most of the gains that were made by minority groups dufing the war", the report said.

Also on Monday--a meeting of Urban League Guild members from many cities were presided over by Mrs. Mollie Moon, president of the National Urban League Guild.

On Tuesday, Francis A. Kornegay of the Detroit Urban League discussed his study on absenteeism among Negro workers in Detroit. "Irrespective of what the reasons may be, if there are any reasons for absenteeism, the Negro workers in plants surveyed showed a higher percentage of absenteeism than did other workers."

Joseph W. Bird, Manager College Relations and special recruiting RCA-Victor Division, spoke of the successful initial employment of Negro garduate engineers at RCA plants brought about thru the efforts of the league's Industrial Relations Department.

The navy and air forces since World War II have accomplished much in race relations, Navy Lieutenant Dennis Nelson, a public relations officer in the Department of Defense told the conference Tuesday afternoon. Commander Luther Heinz, Director of the Navy's ROTC program said that opportunities for Negro youth were steadily increasing.

William McGlone, Board Chairman of the Denver League presided at the first public meeting Tuesday night. Speakers were Dr. Frank Horne, assistant to the Administrator Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Lester B. Granger.

Four of the fifty-seven Urban League staff members who had records of over ten years of continuous employment were honored on Tuesday night. They are Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League, 27 years of service; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York, 21 years; Mrs. Christina Jeffries, administrative assistant of the Urban League of Pittsburgh, 25 years.

The Wednesday morning session discussed community organization and neighborhood work. Marie L. Wilson, neighborhood secretary in Essex County (NJ) League; Nelson C. Jackson, Director, Southern Field Division of the NUL, Reginald A. Johnson, Director, Field Services NUL, and Clarence D. Coleman, Community Organization Secretary, Atlanta League.

At the luncheon meeting on Wednesday--plans for setting up a trade union Advisory Council of the National Urban League were discussed. Boyd L. Wilson and Lucius Love, International Representatives of the United Steel Workers of America (CIO) and Levi Sanders, International Representative, Building Service Employees Union (AFL) spoke on the relations between the league and organized labor and they alerted the group on the accessity for closer cooperation.

Louis Mason Jr. of the Pittsburgh Urban League presided over this session.

WIN AWARDS FOR DESCRIBING AMBITIONS—Winners of the essay contest sponsored by the National Urban League are shown receiving their awards at Howard University. Left to right: Miss Eliza P. Shippen, chairman of English at Miner Teachers' College; Miss Ann Tanneyhill, vocational guidance director of the league; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Miss Elizabeth A. Crawford, first-prize winner; Dr. Vincent J. Browne, Washington Urban League president; Miss Doris G. Gladden, second-prize winner, and Miss Renee E. Merritt, third-prize winner. —Star Staff Photo.

Three Girl Students Here Given Prizes in Urban Essay Contest

Three young women college students here were awarded prizes yesterday as winners in the annual essay contest sponsored by the National Urban League as a part of its annual Golden Opportunity Campaign.

Victors over students from 600 colleges and high schools scattered throughout the country, the winners were handed checks by Miss Ann Tanneyhill of New York City, director of vocational guidance of the league, at brief ceremonies at Howard University.

Miss Elizabeth A. Crawford, 20, Howard University sophomore, of Jacksonville, Fla., received the first prize of $150. She wrote of her ambition to be a writer. She is a reporter on "The Hilltop," the university paper, and a member of Kappa Sigma Debating Society.

Second Prize Winner.

Miss Doris G. Gladden, 18, of 528 Forty-sixth street S.E., Washington, a sophomore at Miner Teachers' College, won second prize of $100. She is specializing in foreign languages and hopes to be a teacher of languages. She wrote her winning essay on her ambition to be a language teacher in high school or college.

Miss Renee E. Merritt, Clinton, N. C., a sophomore at Howard University, took third place, with a prize of $75, writing of her interest in home economics, which is her major subject at the school. She is on the staff of "The Hilltop," and is a commissioner in the House Government of Frazier Hall, women's dormitory.

Present at Ceremony.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. Vincent J. Browne, president of the Washington Urban League, a Community Chest Agency, which sponsored the essay campaign; Dr. Paul F. Lawrence, assistant director of Counseling Services, Howard University, and Miss Eliza P. Shippen, chairman of the Division of English at Miner Teachers' College.

The annual awards were the result of a gift from Dr. Ross Thalheimer, of New York, growing out of his interest in the Urban League and in young people.

Lack Of Funds To Meet Costs May Cut Program

Memphis Tennessee
Memphis World

(NEW YORK—The National Urban League this week reported on its financial experiences during 1948 and the effect of those experiences on its plans for 1949 in a frank statement to its members and to the general public. The statement was issued following the publication of the League's End-of-the-Year Summary of activities entitled "An American Story." Similar summaries have reached League members and contributors each year during the past 38 years.

BUDGET FOR 1948 NOT REACHED

League officials warned the membership that staff operations and program activities must be reduced in 1949 because of the National Urban League's failure to reach the financial goal set in its 1948 campaign. Against a required income of $189,079.73 established in the original budget, the sum of $168,007.95 has been raised to date from membership fees, foundation grants, contributions from industrial and business corporations, labor unions and a few large donors. The 1948 budget represented a 300 per cent increase over the year 1943. While individual memberships increased as a result of the growing popular acceptance and influence of the League's program a comparable increase in financial aid was not evident among corporation and foundation supporters. This condition was a reflection of one which was generally experienced during 1948 by social work agencies, and especially by national agencies. It was also pointed out by League officials that Community Chest support which undoubtedly was partly the result of inflationary living costs and tighter family budgets. While local Urban Leagues get most of their budget from local Chests, the National Office shares negligbly from that source. The National Office must raise its own budget.

The recent decision of the Executive Board of the National Urban League to discontinue publication of OPPORTUNITY Magazine after 26 years of uninterrupted appearance was an action made necessary by the League's financial condition. Other staff cuts have been held to the lowest possible figure so as to interrupt "as little as possible the basic departmental operations of the National Urban League."

During 1949, members of the National Urban League were assured, the organization will continue to exert its helpful influence upon officials of the federal and state governments and upon civic and social work leaders throughout the country to the end that the full integration of Negroes into the economic life of America will become an accomplished fact.

EMPLOYERS HIRE NEGROES

The League's statement declared further that the continued increase in the number of influence of local Urban Leagues imposed a steadily growing financial burden on the National Office. Each new Urban League requires additional staff service in order to give guidance, training and backing to these local semi-autonomous outlets for the National Urban League program. In spite of financial difficuluties, the League's officers declared that the influence of the organization had been maintained very close to the level achieved during World War II.

Preliminary reports received from 28 out of the 56 local Urban Leagues show that out of 26,156 persons applying for jobs during 1948, 9,599 were placed. These positions were obtained by negotiations with 2,322 employers and 560 trade unions. Of these, 230 new employers were influenced to use Negro workers for the first time. As a result of all of these contacts, a variety of semi-skilled and skilled jobs in the clerical, manufacturing, retail merchandising, public utilities, transportation and other business enterprises were opened up to competent Negro applicants. A steadily increasing number of business and labor leaders are turning to Urban League and help in finding answers to questions which are posed as the result of the steady improvements in the employment, use, and promotion of Negro workers in skilled and semi-skilled capacities.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE NOTES CONTINUED GROWTH

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

In announcing today the publication of the 38th annual report of the National Urban League, the national interracial social service agency, Lester B. Granger, Executive Director, described the 1948 "report" as the "story of many people of different faiths, creeds, colors and political beliefs learning to live together with equal protection, self protection and opportunity for all."

The report, titled "An American Story," combines a statistical account of Urban League progress with a history of its growth from a one office, one professional worker agency, in 1910, with a yearly budget of $2,500, to its present expansion into 29 states and the District of Columbia with 57 affiliates in which 357 workers administer an annual budget of $1,500,000.

Highlighting outstanding League nation-wide achievements of the past year, "An American Story" reports 19,439 Negro workers placed in jobs, many of them in new fields or higher skilled categories, and 617 employers who hired Negroes for the first time.

ORIENTATION NOTED

The report gives an account of successful Urban League negotiations that brought about the admission of Negroes into an important southern AFL union and the admission of the first Negro doctors to a medical society below the Mason-Dixon line. Among other achievements of the year are the placement of the first Negro engineers and bacteriologists in the city departments of a Western city, first Negro bank clerks in the nation's largest automobile manufacturing city and the opening of sales and executive positions in mercantile industries throughout the country.

To coordinate and promote the activities of the 57 branches, National office staff covered 159,360 miles in the past year and from New York headquarters alone, 105,212 requests were filled and informational material distributed to interpret the needs and the contributions of the Negro to the cultural and economic life of America.

1949 Report Shows Many Negro Workers Placed in New Fields, Skilled Jobs

Iowa Cityzen
Des Moines, Iowa

New York—Substantial gains in the activity of the National Urban League in a number of fields were reported by Lester B. Granger, executive director, at the 38th annual meeting of the interracial organization which is designed primarily to provide equality of economic opportunity for Negro citizens.

The meeting, held in the auditorium of the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York City, was presided over by Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board who was reelected president of the league.

Highlights of activity for the year 1948, based on reports from 42 of the 56 local Urban Leagues are: 19,439 Negro workers placed in jobs many of them in new fields or higher skilled categories; 617 employers used Negro workers for the first time.

Guidance Given

During the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, 267,000 Negro young people were given guidance and information about new types of jobs and training and made more confident of their ability to make good in a society which respects the man or woman who can produce on a job.

6,336 field visits were made to factories, mills, offices, stores and union headquarters to discuss and solve job and personnel problems; more than 800,000 persons were given advice and help in finding better homes, solving health, personal and family problems and 16,297 business and industrial firms were supplied with workers and helped with personnel problems.

Mr. Granger spoke of his annual report as "an inventory of organizational resources and discussion of our plans to use those resources in meeting the challenges of toworrow." He indicated that the "urban League has sought consistently to be a pioneering agency, alway moving with the times but a step ahead of established opinions and practices in the development of programs that influence the present and prepare the way for tomorrow".

Regional Leadership

In referring to the organization's work in the South, carried on by the Southern Field Division, Mr. Granger said that the League "during recent years has demonstrated emphatically the value of our regional leadership."

He mentioned the need for relocating the 1000 Negro families whose homes are being demolished in the city of Atlanta in order to make way for a new 6 lane supper highway. The types of racial problems growing out of housing shortages and that are involved in population shifts and economic changes, give some idea of the enormous task which the Urban League faces.

From first-hand observations made on his recent trip to the West Coast, Mr. Granger cited the development of sudden and dramatic problems due to the migration of large numbers of Negroes to that area. He observed that this population shift, highlighted by the last war, will continue for the next several years and intensify the work of the Urban League in those areas where the Negro population is greatest.

In the field of employment, Mr. Granger stated that the job losses in the nation as a whole will mean sharp increases in unemployment among Negroes.

Omaha Reports

"Already the Omaha Urban League finds that out of a Negro population of 22,000 citizens, 2,500 colored unemployed which means that one out of every four Negro workers is out of a job; the city's relief cases are increased 71% of the Negro families. All of this means that Negro workers are being adequately cared for," Mr. Granger continued, "The urban League must continue work with relief, for continued work with employment and social security officials to make certain that the needs

housing officials to insure recognition and care for the needs of the Negro population; we must continue work with unions to prevent retrogression in racial policies and relationships and we must certainly continue our emphasis up on education, guidance and support for leadership within the Negro community." Thurs 3-3-49

Urban League president, Lloyd K. Garrison appealed for support for the Urban League "from all people who care about the upbuilding of this fair lands of ours and the raising of its standards through the equalization of opportunity to heights which will command the admiration and justify the confidence of all the world."

Urban League's 38th Report Notes Growth

NEW YORK— The 38th annual report of the National Urban League, released on May 27 by Lester B. Granger, executive director, is described by him as:

"The story of many people of different faiths, creeds, colors and political beliefs learning to live together with equal protection, self respect and opportunity for all."

Titled "An Ameircan Story," the report combines a statistical account of Urban League progress from 1910 to its present expansion into 29 states with affiliates in which 357 workers administer an annual budget of $1,500,000.

Urban League Offers Plan for Fighting Pool Tension

Blames Public Officials for Not Protecting Groups in 3 Cities, Says No Laws Violated

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The National Urban league issued a statment here last week reviewing the anti-racial tensions which have cropped up during recent weeks in the three widely separated areas of St. Louis, Washington, D.C.. and Youngstown, Ohio.

The statement is entitled "An Urgent Call to Action to Enforce the Rights of All Citizens—Without Discrimination—To Use Publicly Owned and Operated Recreation Facilities."

It charged that flare-ups between colored and white persons were "planned, instigated and fomented" by employees entrusted to maintain discipline at the swimming pools.

Spreading of Unrest Feared

The Urban league looked upon this tension as creating "general unrest among colored persons for fear of similar clashes in their other relationhips in the community."

It outlined a three-point program which called for conferences with city officials, enforcement of State and city laws against discrimination and segregation and the request that newspapers and radio editors give unbiased presentations of facts involved in any disturbances which might occur.

No Laws Barring Use

None of the cities have laws, ordinances or rules denying the free use of facilities by citizens because of race, creed or color.

Said the league, "Each incident points up the utter failure on the part of public officials intelligently to protect the rights and privileges of colored citizens to use publicly owned and operated facilities."

In St. Louis, despite an order from the director of public welfare to the director of parks and playgrounds that colored persons be permitted to use municipal pools, employees at the pools "threatened to walk off their jobs if they were admitted." This action apparently persuaded white youths to launch the attack.

Blamed on Management

In Washington where a non-segregation policy was established in 1933 by the Department of Interior concerning the six pools it controls, the district recreation department until this year continued to bar colored from the free use of the pools.

In Youngstown, management in widespread residential areas has discouraged them from using the facilities. The last pool built is located in a neighborhood of mixed tenancy and there is an agreement on the part of the public that it is exclusively for colored use.

URBAN LEAGUE TOLD OF CHANGING SOUTH

Director Says More and More Whites Show Sympathy for Programs to Aid Negroes

By DORIS GREENBERG

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Sept. 7—More and more white Southerners are showing sympathy toward programs for improving the status of Negroes, Nelson C. Jackson, director of the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League, said here today at the league's annual convention.

The agency, which was formed thirty-nine years ago to provide welfare services for Negroes, has recently been expanding its operations in the South, Mr. Jackson said.

Six new leagues have been set up below the Mason and Dixon Line in the last five years, he noted, and several more are being established.

The league operates on an interracial basis, with both white and Negro community leaders on its boards and committees. Thus the creation of new Southern branches has always been difficult, Mr. Jackson said.

"It's still not easy by any means," he declared. "But there are possibilities now for developing programs in many places where in past years we met only suspicion."

A Feeling of Change

Mr. Jackson, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, said he thought the league's experience was a symptom of a new psychological atmosphere in the South.

"It is a feeling that the South is changing and changing radically," he said. "And the primary cause is the fact that the South itself sees the necessity for change.

"There seems to be widespread sentiment that 'If we don't do it ourselves, we're going to be forced to, so lets get our house in order,'" he added.

"The fact is," he said, "that we're able to get more and more people of stature to work with us. Their sense of civic responsibility seems to be coming to the forefront."

In the South, Mr. Jackson said, the league has tended to concentrate on health and housing and welfare services, but with increasing industrialization it plans to give more attention to industrial relations.

Examples of some typical league projects carried out during the last year were presented at a session on "Community Organization."

School Fight in Atlanta

Clarence D. Coleman of the Atlanta league reported that a great mass of statisttical data had been collected by the agency for use in a court fight that is being started by a citizens' group to force the Atlanta Board of Education to spend more money to improving Negro schools.

He also described a project undertaken by the Los Angeles league to improve the appearance and the "psychological climate" of the Central Avenue section, a deteriorating district where most of the city's Negroes live.

Miss Laura B. Morris of the Boston league reported on a program begun a few months ago to establish facilities for finding foster homes for neglected Negro children.

At another session, plans for setting up a new Trade Union Advisory Council to work in cooperation with National Urban League officials were disclosed. The first meeting of the group will be held Sept. 22 in New York City.

The league's five-day convention, which will end Friday, is being held on the camps of the University of Denver. Two hundred and fifty delegates from fifty-five branches are attending.

Urban League Reports On Progress

Welfare Unit Sees Steady Improvement Of Race Conditions

NEW YORK—Accomplishments of the National Urban League to better race relations during the year were reported in an End-of-the-Year Summary of activities, released Saturday by Lester B. Granger, Executive Director of the interracial social service organization, from its headquarters in New York, at 1133 Broadway.

The Summary shows a steady improvement of economic and industrial conditions of the Negro population, and reveals the day-to-day successes in bringing the races together on the same team for the good of American communities—the two principal objectives of the Urban League The national organization and its branches in 57 cities, 29 states, and the District of Columbia spena an estimated $1,500,000 to achieve these significant results.

In recent months, through a nation-wide plan to increase the number of jobs for Negroes in plants, factories, department stores, and offices closed to them before, an increasing number of qualified Negroes have been placed an engineers, chemists, physicists, accountants, bank tellers telephone operators, sales clerks junior executives, sale representatives, and public consultants "In the main stream of American commerce and industry the Negro is better off today," commented Mr Granger, "than he was 39 years ago when the Urban League was founded; League bears an important responsibility in this achievement.

"Most of these jobs would have been closed to Negroes before World War II Thanks to the logic of events and anti-discrimination statutes in many states, many job areas formerly closed to Negroes are slowly opening.

Negro History Called Drama In Racial Contacts

Freedmen Went From Plantations To Halls of American Congress

Maryland Guide, Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-5-49

32b

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

The history of Negroes in America since the landing of 20 Africans at Jamestown, Virginia, in August, 1619, is an unfolding drama in interracial contacts seldom equalled in modern times. This drama, which developed normally during most of these years, occasionally attained revolutionary proportions the climax of which was our Civil War from 1861 to 1865.

Beginning as laborers in the frontier days of America, Negroes developed into skilled artisans through the years. During most of the slave period they were the skilled carpenters, tanners, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, farmers, woodsmen, tinners, bricklayers and industrial workers such as the South had in the days of an agricultural economy.

Negro slaves not only handled the tools of that early period, but they frequently made the tools and materials they used to make the finished product. They made boots and shoes from skin they had tanned or clothes from cloth they had woven.

HAD OTHER ABILITY

But these newcomers to America and their descendants had abiiltiy to do more than manual labor. There is the record to prove this. After helping to win their freedom on many battlefields and in other ways, Negro freedmen, armed with the vote given them under the military regime in the South immediately following the Civil War, played their part in the reconstruction governments.

Twenty-three Negroes were elected to Congress from the South from 1868 to 1895. Their record compares favorably with others in Congress during that period when one considers the handicaps these men and their race had weathered over the years.

There were two Negro senators —Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi, who completed an unexpired term, and B. K. Bruce from the same state who served six years in the Senate.

Twenty-one Negroes were elected between 1868 and 1895 from eight southern states to the House of Representatives. They were as follows:

ALABAMA CONGRESSMAN

Alabama—Jere Haralson, Benjamin Turner and James T. Rapier, one term each.

Georgia—Jefferson F. Long, part of one term.

Louisiana—Charles E. Nash, one term. C. J. W. Menard, who was elected from Louisiana, was not recognized.

Mississippi—John R. Lynch, two terms.

Sat. 2-5-49

North Carolina—John A. Hyman, one term; James E. O'Hara, H. P. Cheatham and George H. White, two terms each.

EIGHT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina — Joseph H. Rainey, five terms; Richard H. Cain, two; Robert C. DeLarge, Alonzo J. Ransier, Thomas E. Miller, one each; and George W. Murray (father of Dr. E. W. Murray of Norfolk), and Robert B. Elliott, two; and Robert Smalls, five.

At one time all of the members of the House of Representatives from South Carolina were Negroes.

Negroes who served in high government posts during the reconstruction were P. B. S. Pinchback, lieutenant governor and acting governor of Louisiana; J. T. White, commissioner of public works and improvements, Arkansas; M. W. Gibbs, city judge, Little Rock, Ark.; J. C. Corbin, superintendent of schools, Arkansas; Jonathan C. Gibbs, Dartmouth College graduate, superintendent of instruction, Florida; F. L. Cardoza, state treasurer, South Carolina; T. Morris Chester, brigadier-general in charge of state guardsmen of Louisiana, and Frederick Douglass, D. C. marshal, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia and minister to Haiti.

During the reconstruction Negro freedmen held many posts at the local, state and national level in civic life. Some of these men were not blessed with sufficient formal education, but Dr. Carter G. Woodson, pioneer historian asserts, "most Negroes who sat in Congress during the eighties and nineties . . . had more formal education than Warren G. Harding . . . once President of the United States."

Sat. 2-5-49

When the Union forces left the South, the Ku Klux Klan was organized into a strong secret body. Vagrancy laws, the black code and the Grandfather Clauses and other legal means were instituted to deprive Negroes of the right to vote or hold office in the South. There followed 28 years in which no Negro sat in Congress. Congressman Miller of South Carolina was the last Negro to leave Congress.

Oscar DePriest of Chicago, who was elected to the House of Representatives in 1928, was the first Negro to return to Congress after the dark days of reaction. He was followed by Arthur W. Mitchell, also of Chicago, in 1934. Mr. Mitchell was the first Negro Democrat ever to be elected to Congress.

Congressman William L. Dawson, who was elected from Chicago in 1942, has served longer in Congress than any other Negro. The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City, was elected to Congress in 1944.

Sat. 2-5-49

With the present interest in voting that Negroes are manifesting in all parts of the country, it appears that the race is coming into its own again and will shortly become a major factor in political and civic affairs in the United States.

LIFE OF EBOUE "MUST IN NEGRO HISTORY

Memphis World, Memphis, Tenn.

Feb. 2-4-49

By CARTER JEWELL

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Negroes have played an important role in the history of France, a fact which should be publicized during Negro History Week, which is to be observed Feb. 6-13.

Though a hard, imperialistic power over her Negro subjects in Africa, France has permitted a measure of recognition for some of the leaders of her subject peoples.

One of the most faithful and capable of the Negro leaders was Gov.-Gen. Felix Eboue of French Equatorial Africa, who died May 17, 1944. It was he who enabled Gen. Charles de Gaulle to fight back against the Axis powers from a protected base of operation in Africa during World War II.

FLAIR FOR WORK

Eboue became governor general in January, 1941. He demonstrated such a flair for administrative work that one citation said of him "He had occasion to prove time and again that he possessed to the highest degree all the characteristics of a leader . . . he gave French Equatorial Africa one of the sources of its present wealth . . . he had Africans try the cultivation of cotton and obtained an overwhelming success."

Born Dec. 26, 1884, Eboue was assistant administrator of French Equatorial Africa in 1910, rose to administrator in January, 1917; became chief administrator, on Dec 31, 1930, titular governor, Dec. 4, 1936; and governor general, Dec. 10, 1940.

2-4-49

Under his leadership, the whole of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroon rallied to the Allied cause in August, 1941. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, holder of many decorations and was made a companion of the Order of Liberation by Gen. de Gaulle at Brazzaville on July 14, 1941, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille which liberated the French from the yoke of bondage.

Lucius Harper

Sat. 2-26-49

To Negroes it should be a national holiday; every school and college should observe appropriate exercises in memory of the black man who made it famous; the man who actually set aflame the spark of freedom that finally resulted in the establishment of this great American commonwealth. Insofar as America as a whole is concerned —black and white alike—he seems to have died in vain. With the exception of brief references to his deed of valor around the monument erected to his memory on Boston Common facing Tremont Street in Boston, Mass., the outside world—Negroes especially — will regard March 5th as just another day, denoting nothing of unusual interest in the annals of this country, or anything reflecting credit and glory upon the Negro.

Of the event which occurred on this date, March 5, 1770, the great Daniel Webster said: "From that moment, we may date the severance of the British Empire. The patriotic fire kindled in the breasts of those earnest and true men, upon whose necks the British yoke never sat easily, never was quenched after that massacre, until the invader had been driven from the land and independence had been achieved." It was to uphold and maintain that independence which was given birth 179 years ago that America fought so doggedly on foreign soil just recently.

And it was Crispus Attucks, a black man, now almost forgotten, who struck the first blow against the British on March 5, 1770 that brought freedom to America and [illegible] its fight for democracy.

• • •

ABOUT THE early life of Attucks little is known. He was born in Farmington, Mass., about 1723. He first came into Boston on a whaling vessel, and spent much time about the docks in lower Bos-

DUSTIN' OFF THE NEWS

Chicago Defender

By LUCIUS C. HARPER

What Does March Fifth Mean To Colored America?

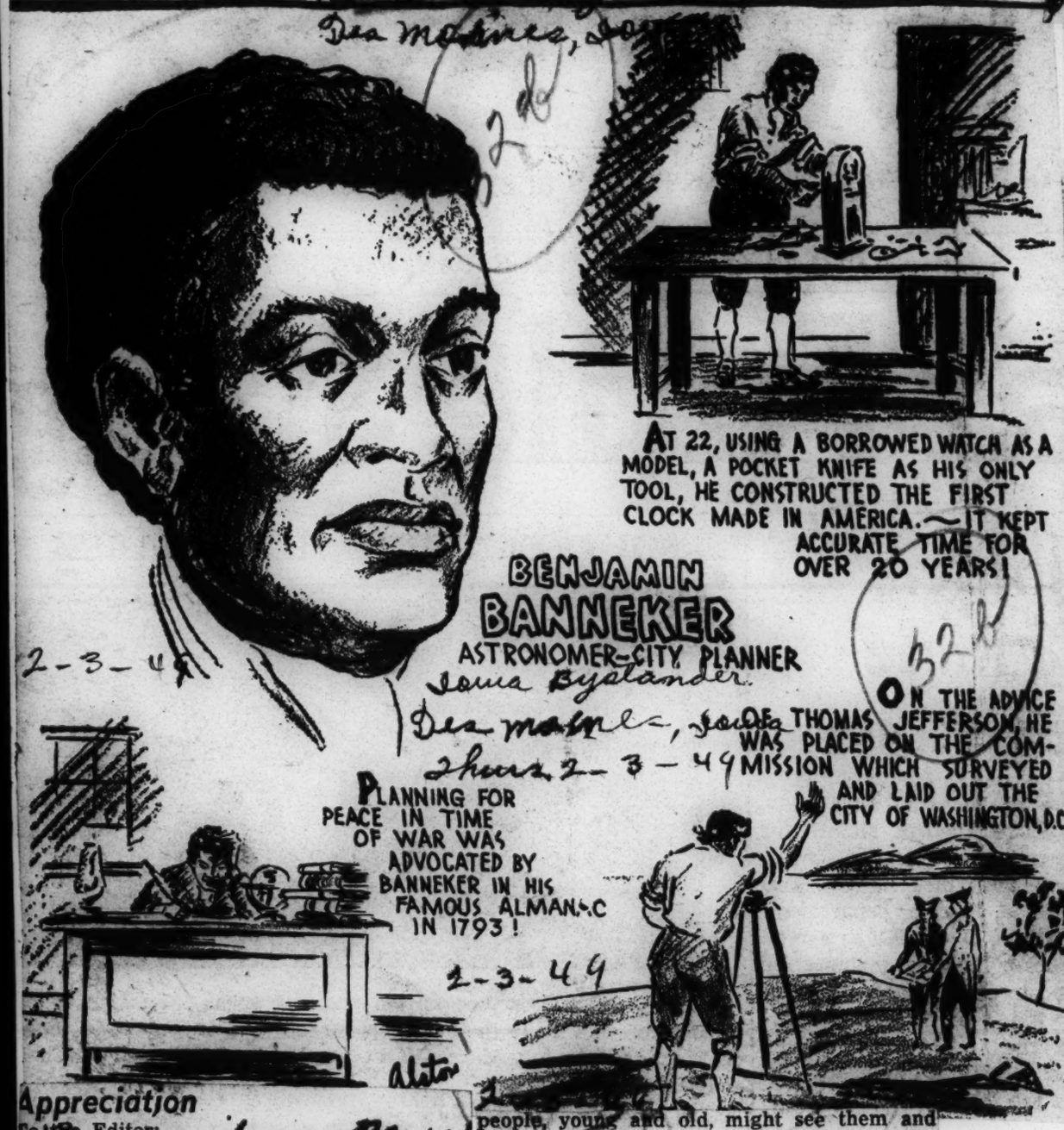
Sat. 2-26-49

MARCH 5th will come and go

This is the nest!" And the crowd—
Attucks leading—attacked the sol-
diers.

• • •

Negro History Week Personalities


AT 22, USING A BORROWED WATCH AS A MODEL, A POCKET KNIFE AS HIS ONLY TOOL, HE CONSTRUCTED THE FIRST CLOCK MADE IN AMERICA.—IT KEPT ACCURATE TIME FOR OVER 20 YEARS!
BENJAMIN BANNEKER
ASTRONOMER-CITY PLANNER
ON THE ADVICE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, HE WAS PLACED ON THE COMMISSION WHICH SURVEYED AND LAID OUT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.!
PLANNING FOR PEACE IN TIME OF WAR WAS ADVOCATED BY BANNEKER IN HIS FAMOUS ALMANAC IN 1793!

Appreciation

To the Editor:

I am writing to thank you for your fine articles concerning the lecture by Gov. William Hastie of the Virgin Islands, sponsored by the Periclean Club.

The Periclean Club is "my baby," so to [illegible] because I called together the 12 women [illegible] years ago, met in my living room and formed the group which has meant so much to the Negro community of Birmingham.

The Friday night in Negro History Work has been eagerly awaited each year by the Negro citizenry of Birmingham because of the outstanding programs presented.

The event has never been commercialized. It has been underwritten by patron's fees from individuals and groups, yet no one has ever been denied entrance because he or she was not a patron. The idea, from the very beginning, has been to bring to Birmingham the outstanding and respected men and women of the Negro race in order that our people, young and old, might see them and receive inspiration from their achievements.

Our first speaker was Langston Hughes. Others have been Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, James Weldon Johnson, Charles S. Johnson, Walter White, W. A. Handy (father of the blues), Max Yergan, Charles Leander Hill, T. L. Boone, Elsie Austin, Frances Williams, O'Hara Lanier, Mrs. Howard Thurman.

Creative writing has been encouraged by yearly contests in poetry and essay writing open to the pupils of the public schools of Jefferson County and the city of Birmingham.

A circulating book shelf of books "by and about Negroes" is maintained at the Booker Washington Branch Library.

We thought you might like to know these things about the club which presented to Birmingham the only Negro governor in the world. MYRA J. (MRS. H. C.) BRYANT,
Founder of Periclean Club.

Muriel Smith Starred in CBS 'Story of Phillis Wheatley'

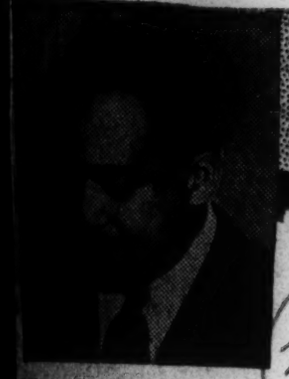
By Bob Lauter

IN RECOGNITION of the forthcoming Negro History Week CBS presented last Tuesday, **The Story of Phillis Wheatley**, the colonial Negro slave girl who grew up to be one of America's earliest outstanding poets Shirley Graham, the author, has written a sensitive drama of a Negro child, sold on the auction block, who grew up to be fluent in Latin and English, and to write a poetry of freedom.

Albert Ward directed the program which starred Muriel Smith, as Phillis Wheatley, and John Marriot.

Since many networks have already made a practice of repeating popular radio dramas, those who were unable to hear **The Story of Phillis Wheatley** should drop a card to CBS requesting another performance. Since radio offers so few honest portrayals of the Negro people, it would be a shame if Shirley Graham's splendid script should be presented only once.

MURIEL SMITH



LANGSTON Hughes

Poetry Buys A Ticket for Little Trip South During History Week

IT has always seemed like a miracle to me that anybody would pay perfectly good money to have somebody travel three or four hundred miles to read a few poems and carry on a one-way conversation about them from the stage. But they do. And I am always delighted to take wings and fly, or a train and ride, to meet my audiences. This time I went to North Carolina, thence to Boston, for Negro History Week.

It has always seemed like a miracle to me, too, that ticket sellers even in the North never fail to sell Negroes the end berths in Pullman cars, even when the berths are ordered by phone. How they can always tell over the phone that one is colored, and give you Lower 2—is beyond me. But they do. However, the warmth of Negro audiences goes a long way toward making up for the antiquated Southern laws regarding travel which colored speakers, singers, and entertainers have to face in order to get from New York to Dixie.

And once in Dixie that good old southern hospitality takes over and makes a guest feel right at home. The cordiality and eagerness with which southern Communities, town or college, receive visiting guests are not to be surpassed in any other part of the country. And nowhere are the bisquits hotter, the chicken browner, the sweet potatoes sweeter, or the pies more flaky and delicious. Folks set a fine table "down home."

The small but cheerful little library—the George Moses Horton Branch — in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, clocked almost six hundred people entering their doors for a Sunday afternoon program of poems. In fact, since the library holds only a hundred or so persons at a time, the audience came in relays and the program was given in five parts with a 15 or 20 minute break between each reading.

At Allen High School in Asheville there were two programs: one in the afternoon for the students and another at night for the town folks. (And in the early evening I was invited to read my poems before the Negro and white Fur and and booted members of the Capital Press Club, Leather Workers Union, CIO, assembled in their union hall.) All told, several hundred citizens of Asheville that day sat and listened to poetry and didn't go to sleep. So who says Americans don't like poetry?

Allen High School with its big old wooden buildings and long veranda, is 61 years old and famous in its region as a boarding school for girls, many of whom come from the mountains of western North Carolina. The school is under the Women's Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church. It has a fine interracial faculty under a colored superintendent, Mrs. Claire Lennon. It is one of the very few schools in the south in which a white and colored faculty works under a Negro head. The teachers are all women and an intelligent and stimulating lot they are, too, guiding a lively group of girls.

An all-day long train ride took me across the state to Selma where at midnight, Dr. Butterfield and Father Johnson of Wilson met me by car. In the pullman with me were some interesting travelling companions of color: Bishop King of Memphis, Samuel Johnson on the staff of the Mental Hospital at Indianapolis, and a young Negro mother with a most amiable baby who never cried a single cry all day long. But everybody got off before I did and by the time the train reached Selma, I was the only person left in the car, colored or white.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, charming and efficient librarian of the Wilson County Negro Library, had arranged a busy day for me beginning at the St. Alphonsus Catholic School where the Negro nuns had an assembly of tiny youngsters who did all by themselves a fine Negro History program. It closed with a rendition of my "Freedom's Plow" by apt little boys and girls who knew every line of it. Then to Darden High School for another assembly followed by a pleasant visit at the bright and inviting little library on Pender St., where Mrs. Jenkins had assembled a beautiful Negro History Week exhibit. That evening there was a public program followed by a reception at the lovely Darden home.

The Atlantic Coast Line's midnight train took me North to Washington for a morning radio program, a witty luncheon with the jovial an interview with the Washington Star, a dinner tendered Arna Bontemps and me by the librarians of Howard, and an evening program of poetry with Bontemps, Sterling Brown, and Owen Dodson in Howard University's Chapel, packed to the doors, seats on the stage, and folks standing. So who says people do not like poetry? An autographing party afterwards, then a cocktail party, then another midnight train to Boston—my fourth night on the rails. And poetry bought the ticket.

Courier-Journal Photo.

BEHIND a frame representing a television set, Samuel Plato, Louisville contractor, is interviewed by Geraldine Adams, Central High School student. Plato was one of 16 Negroes honored yesterday by the high-school students for "outstanding achievements."

16 Negroes Honored For Outstanding Work

Sixteen Louisville Negroes were honored yesterday by Central High School students for "outstanding achievements and contributions to their fellowmen."

Their accomplishments were outlined briefly during a simulated television broadcast at an assembly in the school auditorium. Each honor guest sat behind a large wooden frame, representing a television screen, while his achievements were being narrated.

The Louisvillians were selected by Mrs. Myrtle B. Crawford's 10th-grade history class with assistance of the faculty. The class conducted the program, a part of this week's celebration of National Negro History Week.

Photographer Honored.

Those honored included:

Miss Mary E. Merritt, nurse, who was described as "the second Florence Nightingale"; Arthur T. Evans, Jr., winner of a rating as "one of the Army's most skillful photographers" in World War II; Mrs. Lucy Sheppard, missionary who during 17 years in Africa "taught the Africans how to read, write, sew, and above all to love God"; William Henry Hughes, City police sergeant.

Josephy Callery, builder of churches and homes; Samuel Plato, who learned the construction business through correspondence courses and built many Post Offices and other federal buildings; A. E. Meyzeek, retired principal of Jackson Junior High School and member of the State Board of Education; A. E. Wade, electrical contractor.

I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader; Frank Stanley, editor of The Louisville Defender and twice a member of a presidential committee to study military conditions and domestic civilian life in occupied Europe; Mrs. Anna Mahin, voice teacher, described as "the second Marian Anderson;" Miss Lillian Carpenter, supervisor of music in Negro schools here.

Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, physician and past president of the National Medical Society; his wife, Mrs. Naomi Lattimore, head of the Louisville Free Public Library's colored department; Edward Givens, who "started estate dealer; Dr. J. W. Johnson, dentist, and Houston Baker, director of the Red Cross Hospital

JEWISH HISTORY
Afro American
WEEK
Baltimore, Md.

Just in case you missed the announcement, this week (April 24-30) is Jewish History Week. Sat. 4-30-49

Idea for the observance came from Negro History Week founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

In these days of world change, knowledge about minority groups is essential but we wonder whether many of us know as much about other minority groups as they do about us.

There is certainly no better time than the present to correct this condition. All of us should learn something from and about Jewish History Week.

To Commemorate Negro History Week

Daily Worker, (32)

Great names in show business and the arts will gather to appear in the annual Cavalcade of Negro Art, a combination entertainment, art exhibit and fashion show; Lincoln's birthday, Saturday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p.m. on the stage of the Washington Irving Auditorium, Irving Place and 16th Street.

The Cavalcade, produced by Fredi Washington and Morton Gould, conductor and arranger, for the New York Tenant Councils Rent and Housing and United Harlem Tenants and Consumers organization, will demonstrate the rich contribution of the Negro artist to the culture of our country, in commemoration of Negro History Week. New York. N.Y.

Celebrities appearing include: **Paul Robeson** internationally famous basso of stage, screen and concert hall; **Maxine Sullivan**, the "Loch Lochmond Girl," currently at the Blue Angel. **Claude Marchant**, dancer, combining modern dance with Afro-Cuban folk lore; **Leadbelly**, Man and guitar singing out the blues of the cotton picker in Texas and the chain gangs of Georgia. Wed. 2-2-49

Shirley Graham, writer. Author of the radio script **The Story of Phyllis Wheatley**, recently heard over CBS.

Norman Atkins, concert baritone and Carnegie Hall recitalist, noted for his contribution to Jewish musical culture.

Sergei Matusewitch, well known talented concert accordianist.

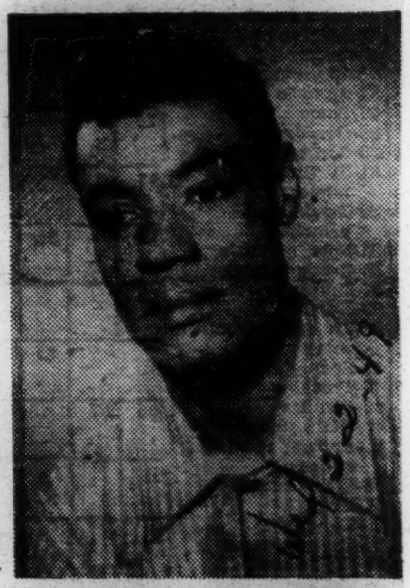
Additional features: A fashion show staged by Mary Louis Yabro, fashion stylist, which will feature the latest creations for both career woman and housewife.

An art exhibit featuring painters, sculptors, writers, composers, including the works of Jacob Lawrence and Ernest Crichelow.

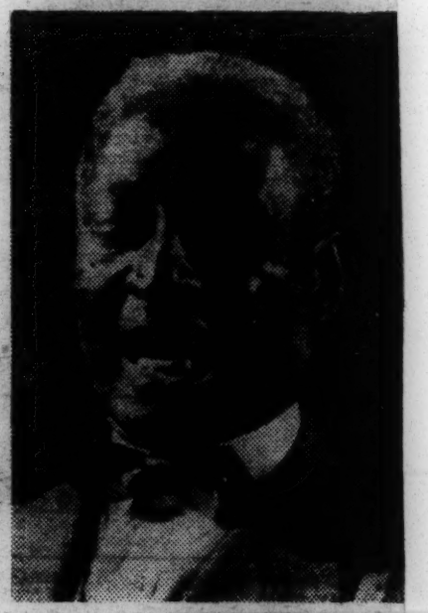
A play, Stuyvesant Town written by Gregory Taksu for the New York Tenant Councils and staged by residents of Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village.

Tickets for the Cavalcade priced from $2.40 to $1.20 are available at the New York Tenant Councils Rent and Housing, 45 Astor Pl.; or United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM



CLAUDE MARCHANT



LEADBELLY

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Posters for the 24th Annual Celebration of Negro History Week, carrying the theme "History as it Should be Taught" are now being distributed free of charge. Like wise sample copies of The Negro History Bulletin which give valuable information as to how to make the celebration count. The Negro History Week Kit, however, containing recitations, declamations, a play, programs for each day of the week, and sentence sketches of all prominent Negroes, sells for $2.00. Schools, churches and clubs thus interested should order their required supply in time to be useful in preparing for these exercises for the week beginning February 6.

The theme of the celebration is taken from the words of James Weldon Johnson. Before he left Florida to rise to fame as a writer and reformer in the New York area he had rendered outstanding service as a teacher and principal of the Stanton High School in Jacksonville. He lamented the fact that in the teaching of history in our schools the story of the Negro is omitted. He decided to do something about it. He wrote books dramatizing the strivings of the Negro upward. His "Black Manhattan" is an important chapter in the history of the Negro in the United States.

Speaking more explicitly about the need for a change in our method of teaching history, he said:

"Take history as it is commonly taught in our schools. It is taught from a textbook that completely ignores the Negro or mentions him only in condescending or derogatory terms. That is a bad sort of history to teach white youth; when it is taught to Negro youth it is absolutely pernicious. The fact is, there is hardly an important page of American history that can be fully and truthfully written without reference to the Negro as a contributing factor. Then, for Negro youth to study American history and learn nothing of the part played by Negro Americans in the making of that history is an absurdity. Notwithstanding, it is pathetically true that there are thousands of Negro youth in our schools and colleges who have never read the life of Frederick Douglass or of Booker T. Washington; to whom Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey and Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman are not even names. These young people have nothing to stand on. They have no ground under their feet. It is idle to talk to them about race pride when they know nothing of which to be proud. Race pride cannot be pumped into them artificially, it must spring naturally from their knowledge of all that is best in racial history, and must rest upon a resulting faith in the strength and capacities of the race

This celebration marks also the passing of the 33rd year of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The organization was launched Sept. 9, 1915, in Chicago by Carter G. Woodson and four others co-operating with him in the undertaking.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

The Negro American has come of age, and a celebration of the achievements given to civilization by present day Negro scholars, singers, writers and scientists is in keeping with the American tradition of paying homage to leaders of every age and race. Some fear that Negro History Week has become a beating of drums and sounding of trumpets to make American history a little more Marxian than it is, and its peoples the subjects of forces that would carry all of us on to a totalitarian finale. The history of our 13,000,000 Negro Americans belongs to all of us, and it should not be altered to make a poor propaganda.

The accomplishments of George Washington Carver and his studies of the peanut and other lowly plants are well known, but few of us have heard of Benjamin Banneker, a free man of color who lived in Baltimore in the days of Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, and by his knowledge of geometry, the climates and other useful things was able to help in laying out the city of Washington. This was refutation enough to all the people who saw black people only as historic hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The last war and subsequent social upheavals in Europe, Asia and Africa have taught this generation that wars can free people, or wars can enslave them. It should clarify our thinking to have learned that race and religion have long been reasons for enslaving or exterminating entire races, nations and classes. It will only be when we have learned more of the history of Africa that we will be able to say truthfully who was weak and who was strong in moral courage and fortitude. Negro History Week can be used among students as a stimulus to more scholarship. Among average people it can widen the range of cultural contacts and narrow the abyss of racial intolerance.

Promoter Of Understanding

To the Editor:

As a large percentage of Americans celebrate Negro History Week, may I have space to extol the unselfish work of Mrs. Correne Watts in the field of interracial understanding and general usefulness to our community?

The efforts of this Birmingham woman is producing results of immense value toward Christian brotherhood, interracial good will and the betterment of mankind by reducing the blighting influence of juvenile delinquency here and throughout the South. She has worked through the Woman's Missionary Union (white) seven years as good-will worker with Negroes and whites. Such labors necessarily, or otherwise, evade headline mention, but are the very essence of reality and make life bearable in an age of contradiction and unrest.

Mrs. Watts is not without recognition by the people of Alabama, for in the Summer of 1947 they largely underwrote her European trip to attend the Baptist World Alliance, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Youth work has been a passion with her and has been pursued, not as a fancy, but as a life work. She has served the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church as director of youth for more than 20 years, meanwhile becoming scientifically qualified through training under the program of the International Council of Christian Education. Her varied interests and capacities take her into all sections of the country; North, South, East and West. Her promotion of religious education has resulted in the sponsorship of leadership training camp sessions for Negro girls and another for Negro boys every Summer by the Women's Missionary Union of Alabama. This modest work has now grown to the point that a national youth camp will be realized under her dynamic leadership.

T. L. HALE.

101 Third Avenue, Southwest.

CONCERT, FORUM OPEN NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Negro History Week, established to help to right the role of Negro in the culture and heritage of this nation, began yesterday. It is traditionally observed during the week in which Abraham Lincoln's birthday falls.

Last night 700 persons attended a concert and forum presented by the Workers Fellowship of the Society for Ethical Culture at Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street.

Milton Gould, president of the fellowship, who presided, set the theme for the evening.

"The Negro's history," he declared, "Is something of a measure of the progress of our whole American democracy."

He pointed out that the first American to fall at the beginning of the Revolution was a Negro seaman, Crispus Attucks.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, citing the contributions of Negroes to the culture of the United States, said that these facts should be brought before white Americans so that they might "revise their false conceptions of historical truth." He said tribute to Carter Woodson, a septugenarian scholar who for thirty-three years has published "The Journal of Negro History."

Eugene Haynes, pianist, and Dorthy Maynor, soprano, presented the musical portion of the program. Other speakers were Algernon D. Black, executive leader of the Society for Ethical Culture; Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Fannie Hurst, author.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK SET

Dewey Cites Continuing Progress of Race—Feb. 6 Opening Date

ALBANY, Jan. 29 (AP)—Governor Dewey today designated the week beginning Feb. 6 as Negro History Week.

He said in a proclamation that American Negroes "have achieved a progress which prophets without foresight declared to be impossible."

"Still more encouraging," he said, "is the manifest fact that their progress continues at an accelerating rate. Their distinction as leaders is winning recognition in the arts and the professions, in business and in industry, in politics and in education."

N.Y.U. 'NEGRO WEEK' WILL BEGIN TODAY

Program Includes Songs, Book Talk and a Discussion of African Problems

New York University's observance of Negro History Week will begin today with a program of Negro spirituals and an exhibit of portraits. Various events will be held in the week in La Guardia Hall, student lounge at the School of Education.

The spirituals will be sung by a student choir under the direction of J. Rosamond Johnston. Shirley Graham, author of biographies of George Washingtn Carver, scientist, and Paul Robeson, singer, will discuss the forthcoming biography of Benjamin Banneker, mathematician, clock maker and almanac publisher born in 1731. Julius Okala, Nigerian anthropologist, will end the program with a talk on present-day problems in Africa.

Discrimination will be the theme of Wednesday's program. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Marion Perry, Roger Baldwin and Herbert Aptheker.

Contributions of Negroes will be featured Thursday. Homer Gillis, captain of the university's 1948 track team, and Eulace Peacock, former track star, will speak, as will Dr. George Cannon and Dr. John Lord. Negro contributions to American music will be discussed by George Avakian.

Profs. Theodore Brameld, Robert Weaver and Hale Woodruff of N. Y. U. will be the speakers at the final program Friday afternoon.

The works of art will be by Selma Burke, Richmond Barthe, Romare Bearden, Norman Lewis, Palmer Hayden, Phillip Evergood and Charles Schucker.

Central High Will Honor Negroes Here

Central High School students will honor 16 Louisville Negroes in this week's celebration of National Negro History Week at 2:15 p.m. tomorrow.

A large wooden frame, constructed by cabinet-making classes at the school, will represent a television screen. The honor guests will be interviewed by students as they stand before the frame.

Mrs. Myrtle B. Crawford's 10th grade history class will present the program. The narrator will be Miss Barbara Eades, a senior.

The people to be honored are: rapher; Joseph Ray, realtor; Wilsionary to Africa; Josephy Callery and Samuel Plummer, contractors; William Henry Hughes, policeman; A. E. Meyer, retired principal and; Mrs. Lucy Sheppard, former mis- To Be Honored. Miss Mary F. Merritt, nurse; Arthur T. Evans, Jr., photog-

State Board of Education; Miss Lillian Carpenter, supervisor of music in Negro schools here; Mrs. Anna Mahin, voice teacher; Miss Naomi Lattimore, head of the Louisville Free Public Library's colored department.

Others are Edward Givens, caterer; Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, physician; Dr. J. W. Johnson, dentist; A. E. Wade, electrician, and Mrs. Emma Clement, American Mother of 1946.

Assembly Tomorrow.

Eleventh and 12th graders also will present an assembly program tomorrow on prominent Negroes in the country. Jasper Bishop, social studies teacher, will speak. A quiz program will be conducted.

The library and music department are featuring displays o Negro achievements this week The school's P.-T.A. will celebrate founder's day and Negro History Week at 7:30 p.m. next Thursday, at the school. The public is invited.

NYU Marks Negro Week

Over 400 New York Universit students and visitors yesterday a tended an impressive celebratio of the university's Negro Histor Week in LaGuardia Hall, Washington Square. The program was the second of week-long activities sponsored by the Student Counci of the School of Education.

Some of the legal struggles fo Negro rights were discussed by Mrs. Marian Wyn Perry, counsel of the National Association fo the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian, discussed the significance of Negro history.

These were joined by Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn civic and church leaders; Ernest Critchlow, Committee for the Negro in the Arts; the dancer Ronne Aul, and Joseph Yancey, NYU athletic coach.

On exhibit in the Hall were paintings, sculpture, photographs books and pamphlets by and abou Negroes.

Negro History Week

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Governor Dewey has officially proclaimed the week beginning Feb. 6 and ending Feb. 13 as Negro History Week. During this week, we should re-examine the record of a race that has, as all races have, contributed much to world civilization. We should especially concern ourselves with the history of ancient and medieval Africa. In the United States the history of the Negro is all too often shunned. This should not be in a nation which boasts the highest intellectual standards in the world. Prejudice and race hatred breed on ignorance and misunderstanding of differences among men. Therefore, I repeat, this week, especially, we should re-examine the record of the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Negro as well as the limitations placed on him. World peace, national security, and interracial and intercultural good will depend on it.

FRANK PEREIRA.

New York, Feb. 4, 1949.

Federated Clubs

By REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

FLORENCE KIBBLE REPORTS TO CNDA ON NEGRO HISTORY

At the third quarterly meeting of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women's Clubs, which was held March 7 at Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church, Mrs. Florence Kirk Kibble, chairman of the Negro History committee, made the following report: "Though I cannot bring you a report of my committee's activities, I would have you know that we have been alert to the trend of current events for by about and against our group's continued progress.

Rebecca Taylor

"I am sure all of us are alert to the most important issue before the American people today — the long-delayed Civil Rights fight for the American Negro as guaranteed him under the Constitution of these United States.

"Your Negro history chairman took time out to review the Constitution as it pertains particularly to the Negro and noted that the 13th Amendment abolished slavery December 18, 1865; the 14th Amendment guaranteed civil rights to all regardless of race, creed or color July 18, 1868, and the 15th Amendment guaranteed the right of suffrage to all (except women) March 30, 1870. In spite of these three amendments which establish without the shadow of a doubt the citizenship of the Negro, who although a slave, fought in every war this country has waged, thereby contributing his share to its growth and prosperity; the Negro is still the victim of discrimination, segregation, injustice, and is chained to a status of second-class citizenship.

"He has distinguished himself throughout the years in every avenue of achievement as an individual and enmassed he has paid the price for first-class citizenship. This he did braving the waters of discrimination in all of its ugly and savage forms, and at this very moment his case is still being weighed in the balance in the Halls of Congress. Instead of the Negro being found wanting in the qualifications for first-class citizenship, the world sees, as never before, that representatives of the United States Government are the ones who are wanting—wanting in fair play, truth and justice.

"The late John R. Lynch, in his book entitled, 'Facts of Reconstruction' tells us of conditions then—the same status as of today, for even then John R. Lynch was a congressman for Mississippi (1876) and an auditor of the United States treasury. The only difference is that in those days the world was mainly at peace and the United States was allowed to do as she saw fit without criticism; but this is another day, when the world is at each others throats and 'the trodden worm is turning' for the torch of freedom is illuminating the entire world, even the dark continent — Africa. The American Negro must come into his own.

"It does not make sense that our country should criticize other countries for crimes of which she is herself guilty. We thank God for raising up a man—President Truman—with sufficient courage to champion an unpopular cause. At least, truth will get a hearing.

"Swimming upstream against terrific currents has served to develop the Negro in body and mind, and in the language of Longfellow, "Heights by great men reached and kept, were not attained by sudden flight; but they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night.' According to the late James Weldon Johnson, 'We have come over the way that with tears have been watered, we have come treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered; out of the gloomy past till now we stand at last, where the bright gleam of our star is cast.'

"We revere the memory of chrispus Attucks, Fred Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Phyllis Wheatley, Booker T. Washington, Benjamin Banneker, Richard Allen, Bessie Coleman, George W. Carver, T. Thomas Fortune, Robert Sengstacke Abbott, Ida B. Wells, Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, Countee Cullen, James Weldon Johnson, Madam C. J. Walker, Maggie L. Walker, Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin; Margaret Washington and hundreds of other pioneers for blazing the trail for us of today, and we give thanks to God for the leadership of Paul Robeson, Walter White, W. E. B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Ralph Bunche, Mary McLeod Bethune, Hallie Q. Brown, Mary Church Terrell, Nannie H. Burroughs, Annie Pope Molone, Sara Washington and hundreds of other younger leaders who are steadily coming to the front lines in the unceasing fight for full freedom.

"Outstanding among our historical characters is that uncompromising champion for Negro rights, Oscar De Priest, the first Negro to grace the halls of congress after a lapse of 28 years. He hailed from the first congressional district of Chicago but he was the congressman for all of the Negroes of the United States.

"On March 9th of this month the Oscar DePriest Club of federated women and friends celebrated Oscar DePriest's 78th birthday with a party at the women's headquarters, 4941 South Parkway. The ageing and retired legislator in a quiet way still directs the destiny of his people. Long may he live to do so, for his judgment is sane and his heart is fearless.

"We are mindful of our representatives in Congress today, A. Clayton Powell of New York and our own William L. Dawson of Illinois. Our hearts swell with pride as we follow their activities. To them we say in the words of Paul Lawrence Dunbar's in his Ole to Ethiopia: 'Go on and up, our souls and eyes shall follow your continuous rise, our ears shall list thy story; from bards who from thy roots shall spring and proudly list their lyre to sing of Ethiopia's glory.'"

Florence Kirk Kibble.

Observance Of Negro History Week Feb. 6-13

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Once again Negro Americans are looking forward to the celebration of this history week, February 6-13, the 24th annual observance of Negro History week sponsored by the Association for the study of Negro Life and History.

The idea of setting forth a specific week to study the history of Negro citizens was born in the mind of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the study of Negro Life and History, and came into being in February, 1926.

The first celebration was marked with a short period devoted to public exercises emphasizing the silent facts of history influenced by Negroes — mainly facts brought to light by researchers and publications of the association during its 11 years.

EFFORT SUPPORTED.

This step was regarded as being so timely that the enlightened public warmly responded to the proclamation of this observance. The effort was widely supported by schools, churches, and clubs among Negroes and the movement gradually found support among institutions of other races in America and abroad. During the World War II soldiers thus when in the schools, Dr. James Woolden Johnson once said, that history is commonly taught from a textbook that completely ignores the Negro or practically so. Dr. Woodson, author of many books on Negro history and editor of the Journal of Negro History and mentions him only in condescending terms. "This is a bad sort of history to teach to white youth, he said, of the

NOTHING TO STAND ON."

Those young people who know nothing about the achievements of the Negro "have nothing to stand on," continued Dr. Johnson. "They have ground under their feet. It is up to them to talk to them about race pride, when they know nothing of which to be proud. Race pride cannot be pumped into them artifically, it must spring naturally from their knowledge of all that is best in racial history, and must rest upon results." Dr. Woodson, the foremost authority in America on the history of the Negro, has kits available containing literature on the Negro in our history and a copy of the "Negro History Bulletin," a program outlining activities for the entire week and a dozen pictures of America's outstanding Negroes.

Publishers Association Annual Meet, June 16-18

NORFOLK — The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association will meet in Washington, D.C., for its tenth annual convention from June 16 to 18, inclusive, President Thomas W. Young announced this week. Meeting simultaneously will be the editorial, circulation and advertising societies, component units of the association.

The Washington Afro-American will be the host newspaper, and all sessions will be held at Carver Hall, Second and Elm streets, Northwest.

Carl Murphy, president of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, is chairman of a convention program committee which was named by Mr. Young following the meeting of the executive board of NNPA in March. Mr. Murphy's committee is mapping what officials of the organization believe will be one of the most interesting conventions ever held.

DETAILS NOT READY

While details of the program will not become available for another week or two, the committee has disclosed that a major official of the American Newspaper Publishers Association will address the publishers' banquet. A top-level government official also will be among the speakers on that occasion.

Late in April Mr. Young had addressed the convention of ANPA in New York, and was warmly received. He expressed the hope at that time that a representative of the daily newspaper publishers' association would attend the NNPA convention. An assurance was given shortly after that such an invitation would likely be accepted.

The business of the three societies will be transacted all in one day, Saturday, June 18. Charles Loeb, Cleveland Call and Post, is chairman of the editorial society; John T. Bell-den, Norfolk Journal and Guide, heads the advertising society; and James H. Murphy, Afro-American, directs the affairs of the circulation society.

HEADLINERS AT PUBLISHERS' MEETING

Among speakers scheduled to address the 10th annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, in Washington, June 16-18, are Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Evening Star and president of the American Society of Newspaper Edtors; Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting UN mediator for Palestine and director of the United Nations trusteeship division, and Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Mr. McKelyway and Dr. Bunche will speak at the banquet on Friday evening. Mr. Williams will discuss newspaper industry organizations on Friday morning.

Bunche to Get NNPA Award At Annual Meet

NEW YORK—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting Mediator for Palestine, will deliver the major address and receive the John B. Russwurm Award at the banquet of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association's tenth annual convention, meeting in Washington, D. C., June 16-18, President Thomas W. Young has announced.

The citation is named for the publisher of the first Negro newspaper in America. The dinner, at which the presentation will be made, June 17, is not a public affair.

TO HEAR NEWS HEADS

Cranston Williams, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, will address the Friday morning session of the convention. B. M. McKelway, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and editor of the Washington Star, will share the dinner program with Dr. Bunche.

Integration Issue Splits 2nd College Women's Club

ST. LOUIS (NNPA) — The College Club of this city, an organization of 385 women graduates of American colleges and universities, is splitting into two separate organizations as the result of a controversy over admitting colored women.

This was disclosed last week after the membership, by a vote of 188 to 131, had refused to lift their ban on colored women.

Plans New Club

The majority vote means that the College Club will cancel its affiliation with the American Association of University Women which has taken a stand against racial restriction.

The minority group plans to meet Oct. 22, to form a new club that will maintain affiliation with the national organization.

All the club officers and members of the board of managers resigned to pave the way for a new election.

Leaders' Comments

Mrs. William H. Stead, president of the club, said she is opposed to discrimination and will join the new organization. Mrs. Willie H. Reals, chairman of the program committee, plans to do likewise.

"I know quite a few colored women college graduates, and they would stack up very well with the whites," Mrs. Reals declared.

Mrs. Kenneth R. Runde, treasurer, said she thought she would be a member of both organizations. She added:

"My dues to the College Club are paid up for the 1949-'50 year. I intend to join the new club, too. I understand that those who want to may do so, and I imagine quite a number will belong to both. You can have your cake and eat it too in this instance."

Washington Feud Cited

The controversy goes back to 1946 when the Washington, D.C., branch of the A.A.U.W. refused to accept a colored applicant.

The national organization sought to force the branch to admit Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, but a U.S. District Court decision upheld the autonomy of the branch.

At its convention in Seattle last June, the A.A.U.W. amended its by-laws to make educational qualification the sole requirement for membership.

The Washington branch announced it was seceding, and the St. Louis club decided to take a mail vote on the question.

Independent 49 Years

The College Club here was established as an independent organization shortly after 1900.

It merged with the local chapter of the A.A.U.W. in 1921, and subsequently purchased a clubhouse at 5428 Delmar Blvd., where 12 members live.

How the latest developments will affect ownership of the club house remains to be decided.

American Ass'n Stands Against Racial Bias

Ownership Of Club House To Be Decided

ST. LOUIS—(NNPA)— The college Club of St. Louis, an organization of 385 women graduates of American colleges and universities, is splitting into two separate organizations as the result of a controversy over admitting colored women.

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NEW ELECTION

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DATES BACK TO 1946

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How the latest developments will affect ownership of the club house remains to be decided.

RESOLUTIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

THIS IS THE Report of the Resolutions Committee of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs-August 2, 1949, at Daytona Beach, Florida.

1. Every club woman should be a registered voter. We encourage and assist our people to become first class citizens by assisting them to register and vote, study and understand local, State and National laws, and see to it that our participation is on an intelligent level.

2. That we strive to make club work function so effectively in social, civic and business lives that it will enjoy a steady and healthy growth at all times. This can be done if our programs furnish some of the greater needs of our immediate communities, as well as encourage the growth of all organizations with like programs which are meeting the needs of people. (If this is done, there will be less worry about losing our members to other organizations).

3. That we create a Young Woman's Division in the Southeastern Federation with the main purpose of building club women for the future. There is definitely a need to hold the Juniors and this will be best done by promoting them to the Young Women's Division until they decide they will like to work with the Senior Group. (a) That a planning committee on Ethics working towards a culmination of years activity ending with the observation of Girls Week and Debutante Presentation be organized throughout the Southeastern.

4. That we endorse the Federal Aid to Education Bill now pending in Congress, cooperating with the Nationwide Project for adult Education.

5. Give full cooperation to N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations working for the welfare of our people. (a) We make a donation of $50.00 to the Groveland Defense Fund; (b) draft telegrams to Roy Wilkins of New York pledging our support, and a wire to His Excellency, the Governor of Florida asking for full protection of the youths involved in this case.

6. That our body endorse and where feasible work to assist in making the Civil Rights Program of President Truman a reality.

7. That we support all measures to increase teachers' salaries, and encourage all teachers and others to become better prepared to meet the requirements which come with new and enlarged opportunities.

8. That the minutes of the 15th Biennial Session be mimeographed or printed and sent to officers, State presidents, Departments, Chairman and delegates to this meeting.

9. That prizes for art, work be given to the winning State instead of individuals and that they be inthe form of a trophy, engraving the name of winning State and year.
(a) That the scrap book will be an annual project, depicting the actual work or progress of the Federation and its members, with trophy given for same to winner.

10. That a vote of gratitude is heartily extended to each individual, club or organization of any character that has contributed in any manner towards making our meetings successful and happy, especially the officials of the City for their consideration of us; the homes have been ideal, the hospitality unbounded, the atmosphere conductive to good health and happiness, and the spiritual atmosphere we attribute to the magnetic personality of our own Mary McLeod Bethune.

Respectfully submitted:
Louella H. Goff, Chairman, Virginia,
Esther D. Moore, North Carolina, Attorney
L. Marion Poe, Virginia; M. M. Hubert,
Mississippi; L. D. Shivery, Georgia; Hattie
E. Bryant, Alabama, Secretary.

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World
Thurs. August 18, 1949

DELEGATES . . . to the conference of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Club are pictured in front of one of the buildings on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., where women from eight states took part in the fifteenth biennial session of the club group. It was the largest delegation in the history of the nationally known organization.

Federation of Clubs At Bethune-Cookman Represents 8 States

By JOHN A. DIAZ
(Courier Florida Editor)

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met at Bethune-Cookman College, in Daytona Beach, Fla., July 31, through Aug 3. Eight states were represented.

It was the fifteenth biennial session on the beautiful historical campus of the college with a mammoth public meeting in the beautiful decorated college auditorium. President Richard V. Moore of the [illegible] extended greetings and welcome to the group.

Following this meeting the delegates were served in the historical Faith Hall. Many of the charming young ladies were hostesses. Chairman of the group was Mrs. Minnie Lee Murray of West Palm Beach.

Florida went over the top in entertaining the session, the largest delegation in the history of the organization.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mrs. F. M. Walker, president of the Florida group, together with Mrs. Willie D. Newman and Mrs. Duffy Harris, made the stay for the visitors most pleasant. Among some of the other professional women present were Atty. Marion P[illegible] of Newport News, Va., and Dr. C. M. Hampton, Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Ella P. Stuart of Toledo, Ohio, and Washington, who is the national president and is making a tour of the various State Federations. She left for New York to attend the Northeastern Federation.

Some of the highlights of the session were the roll call for chain of states in which all states were represented and took active parts in the pageant which told the history, origin, and growth of the organization. "Lifting As We Climb" was the motto for the convention.

Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, president of the convention and the following individuals were present and took extra parts: Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Louise Streety, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Leila Butler, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary D. King, Memphis, Tenn.

The state presidents are Mmes. I. K. Campfield, Tuskegee, Ala., F. M. Walker, West Palm Beach Fla.; Dollie Alexander, Atlanta Ga.; Miss Ruth Rush, Durham N. C.; Mesdames Mamie E. Fields Charleston, S. C.; Frances Pierce Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Carrie Sharpe, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. F. M. Walker, president of Florida State Federation, which was host.

Other prominent parts were played by Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Mrs. Amanda M. Bowen and Mrs. Beulah S. Johnson.

15th Biennial Sessions Held At Daytona Beach

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily Journal

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida—The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in Daytona Beach, Florida July 31 throughout August 3, eight states represented. The largest delegation in history was in attendance and many notables were present.

32b

The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Club opened its 15th Biennial session on the beautiful historical campus of Bethune-Cookman College with a mammoth public meeting in the beautiful decorated college auditorium. President Richard V. Moore of the college extended hearty greetings and welcome to the group.

Wed. 8-10-49

BANQUET ENTERTAINMENT

Following this meeting the delegates were served in the historical Faculty Hall. Many of the charming college ladies were hostesses. Chairman of the group was Mrs. Minnie Lee Murray of West Palm Beach. Florida went over the top in entertaining the session, the largest delegation in the history of the organization on the beautiful spacious historical campus with its majestic moss decorated trees.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mrs. F. M. Walker, President of the Florida group, together with Mrs. Willa D. Newman, and Mrs. Duffy Harris made the stay for the visitors most pleasant. Mrs. Bethune addressed the group. Among some of the other professional women present were Attorney Marion Poe, of Newport News, Virginia and Dr. C. W. Hampton, Ocala, Florida. Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Ella P. Stuart of Toledo, Ohio, and Washington, who is the National President and is making a tour of the various State Federations. She left for New York to attend the Northeastern Federation.

ROLL CALL ON STATES

Some of the highlights of the session were the roll call for chain of states in which all states were represented and took active parts in the pageant which told the history, origin, and growth of the organization. "Lifting As We Climb" was the motto for the convention. Mrs. M. B. Gaillard President of the convention and the following officials were present and took active parts: Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Louise Streety, Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Leila Butler, Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Mary D. King, Memphis, Tennessee. The State Presidents are Mrs. I. K. Campfield, Tuskegee, Alabama, Mrs. F. M. Walker, West Palm Beach, Florida, Mrs. Dollie Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Ruth Rush, Durham, N. C., Mrs. Manie E. Fields, Charleston, South Carolina, Mrs. Frances J. Pierce, Nashville, Tennessee.

8-10-49

Miss Carrie Sharpe Petersburg, Virginia, Mrs. F. M. Walker, President of Florida State Federation which was host. Other prominent parts played were by Mrs. Bertha L. Johnson, Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Mrs. Amanda M. Bowen, and Mrs. Beulah S. Johnson.

Gene Tunney, Accepting Urban League Fund Chairmanship, Says Negro Discrimination Costs U. S. More Than $6,000,000,000 Annualy

Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala. Fri. 3-11-49 32b

"The United States is losing an estimated $6,000,000,000 purchasing power yearly through income and job advancement opportunities withheld from Negroes."

That statement was made here today by Gene Tunney, retired world heavyweight champion, in accepting the Chairmanship of the 1949 Urban League Fund Campaign to "improve job opportunities and related living conditions among Negroes." Mr. Tunney's appointment was announced by Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the National Urban League, and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, president of the Urban League of Greater New York, at luncheon at the Yale Club. Fri. 3-11-49

The Urban League Fund is a joint effort of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, headquarters for the coordination and direction of 56 local affiliates in 29 states and the District of Columbia, and the Urban League of Greater New York, 202 West 136th Street, responsible for the program in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. Today's meeting launched the advance special gift drive to raise $150,000 of the total goal of $435,625. Opening date for the public appeal will be announced later.

Major industrialists and business leaders attended the luncheon as guests of Clendenin J. Ryan, chairman of the campaign's Special Gifts Committee, Winthrop Rockefeller, a member of the League's Board of Directors, and Henry Bruere, Treasurer of the Urban League Fund.

"This matter goes further than sportsmanship and conscience," Mr. Tunney declared. In simple dollars and cents terms, the so-called 'Negro Problem' is too expensive a national debt. Withholding income and job advancement opportunities from Negroes, who constitute one tenth of our population, is costing the United States people an estimated $6,000,000,000 purchasing power yearly.

"That something can be done is demonstrated by the fact that in the last year alone, placements or promotions won by sound National Urban League cooperation have added $875,000,000 to the national income, conservatively estimated."

Pointing out that the National Urban League, organized in 1910, is an inter-racial social service organization designed primarily to provide equal economic opportunities for Negroes, and to bring about greater cooperation and understanding between them and whites, Mr. Tunney asserted:

"The League is not a pressure group, but a professional agency whose practical approach to a 'Fair Play' solution of this national issue should appeal to each and every American."

"I am concerned with winning this fight and championing the right to improvement of 14,000,000 Negroes. I don't think that either these citizens or the Urban League has been given a sporting chance. With the war over, the League must command adequate support. The sole income of national headquarters comes from voluntary contributions from interested individuals, corporations, foundations, civic associations and trade unions. These contributions must be increased. For the League, in addition to its fact-finding for action in health, housing, education, group work, recreation, and social welfare, is required to improve and expand its 'social engineering' activities in industry and labor relations." Fri. 3-11-49

Revealing that League job openings are increasingly in the semi- and skilled labor brackets, Mr. Tunney also suggested that opportunities created for high quality industrial experience make for citizens who are "not only more self-sufficient, but better equipped to understand the inner workings of our economy and resist the taunts, enticements and threats from anti-democratic forces."

"As one interested in our industry, I want to see in the United States the highest development of the skilled help necessary to increase our prosperity," he added. "As a husband and father, I want to do my share to build a more peaceful and productive America for my children. This can only be done if we achieve racial understanding through education. It is certainly common sense, and economic sense as well, to offer every able-bodied head of a family the opportunity to support that family to the limit of his ability regardless of race. Fri. 3-11-49

"Every real American recognizes that it is not sportsmanlike to keep a man down by knocking him where it hurts most—through his job. The Urban League is seeking to make it possible for every citizen to get the chance to prove himself. If we expect to be respected as true Americans rather than scorned and ridiculed as hypocrites, we must advocate this and then practice what we preach."

Editorials

Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala. Fri. 3-4-49

19,439 Negroes Found Employment Through Urban League Activity

Substantial gains in the activity of the National Urban League in a number of fields were reported by Lester B. Granger, executive director, at the 38th annual meeting of the interracial organiaztion which is designed primarily to provide equality of economic opportunity for Negro citizens. The meeting, held in the auditorium of the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York City, was presided over by Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board who was reelected president of the League.

Highlights of activity for the year 1948, based on reports from 42 of the 56 local Urban Leagues are: 19,439 Negro workers placed in jobs many of them in new fields or higher skilled categories; 617 employers used Negro workers for the first time.

During the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, 267,000 Negro young people were given guidance and information about new types of jobs and training and made more confident of their ability to make good in a society which respects the man or woman who can produce on a job. Fri. 3-4-49

6,336 field visits were made to factories, mills, offices, stores and union headquarters to discuss and solve job and personnel problems; more than 800,000 persons were given advice and help in finding better homes, solving health, personal and family problems and 12,297 business and industrial firms were supplied with workers and helped with personnel problems.

Mr. Granger spoke of his annual report as "an inventory of organization resources and a discussion of our plans to use those resources in meeting the challenges of tomorrow." He indicated that the "Urban League has sought consistently to be a pioneering agency, moving always with the times but a step ahead of established opinions and practices in the development of programs that influence the present and prepare the way for tomorrow."

In referring to the organization's work in the South, carried on by the Southern Field Division, Mr. Granger said that the League "during recent years has demonstrated emphatically the value of our regional leadership." Fri. 3-4-49

He mentioned the need for relocating the 1000 Negro families whose homes are being demolished in the city of Atlanta in order to make way for a new 6 lane super highway. The types of racial problems growing out of housing shortages and that are involved in population shifts and economic changes, give some idea of the enormous task which the Urban League faces.

From first-hand observations made on his recent trip to the West Coast, Mr. Granger cited the development of sudden and dramatic problems due to the migration of large numbers of Negroes to that area. He observed that this population shift, highlighted by the last war, will continue for the next several years and intensify the work of the Urban League in those areas where the Negro population is greatest.

In the field of employment, Mr. Granger stated that the job losses in the nation as a whole will mean sharp increases in unemployment among Negroes.

"Already the Omaha Uran League finds that out of a Negro population of 22,000 citizens, 2,500 colored workers are unemployed which means that one out of every four Negro workers is out of a job; the Detroit Urban League reports that 71% of the city's relief cases are Negro families. All of this means increased Urban League responsibility for continued work with relief, employment and social security officials to make certain that the needs of a hard-pressed Negro population are being adequately cared for." Mr. Granger continued, "The Urban League must continue work with housing officials to insure recognition and care for the needs of the Negro population; we must continue work with unions to prevent retrogression in racial policies and relationships and we must certainly continue our emphasis upon education, guidance and support for leadership within the Negro community." 3-4-49

Urban League president, Lloyd K. Garrison appealed for support for the Urban League "from all people who care about the upbuilding of this fair land of ours and the raising of its standards through the equalization of opportunity to heights which will command the admiration and justify the confidence of all the world."

New members elected to the Executive Board of the National Urban League were, Gifford Phillips, former member of the Denver Urban League board, Hopson Reynolds, Philadelphia magistrate, Raymond E. Jackson, board member of the Buffalo Urban League; F. Sandy Ray, chairman of the Social Welfare Commission of the National Negro Baptist Convention and Clendenin J. Ryan, business executive and financier.

In addition to Mr. Garrison, officers reelected for another one year term were, Elmo Roper, vice-president; Willard S. Townsend, vice-president; Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, secretary and Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, treasurer.

Other members of the Board who were reelected were: Mrs. Regina M. Andrews, William H. Baldwin, Mrs. Bennett Cerf, Gardner Cowles, William H. Dean, Earl B. Dickerson, Alan I. Dingle, Sidney Hollander, John Paul Jones, Irvin C. Mollison, Mrs. Dorothy Paley, Julian J. Reiss, Roger William Riis, Winthrop Rockefeller, Mrs. Alfred Schoellkopf, Edward Stanley, Noah C. Walter, L. Hollingsworth Wood and Thomas G. Young.

The annual meeting of the National Urban League was held on Wednesday, February 23, 1949.

Rockefeller Honored for Harlem Drive Aid

NEW YORK (NNPA)—More than 400 of Harlem's prominent citizens attended a testimonial dinner on the Skylight Roof of the Theresa Hotel in honor of Winthrop Rockefeller, for his services to the community during the Urban League's 1948 drive to unite the community more completely into the social and economic life of New York City.

Mr. Rockefeller was presented with a scroll by Mrs. Phyllis Oliver of the Harlem Mobilization Committee of the Urban League, which sponsored the dinner.

Mrs. Rockefeller, affectionately referred to in Harlem as "Bobo," was at his side on the speakers' dias as the presentation was made.

Seated in the audience at the dinner was David Rockefeller, brother of the honoree, and Nelson Rockefeller, a relative. They attended the affair with their wives and several other close acquaintances of the Rockefellers.

All in Tradition

In accepting the scroll, Mr. Rockefeller said it made him happy to think that so many people had gathered to honor him because they felt he had done something worth while in an American community.

He was happy, also, he dcelared, that his wife was able to be with him at the dinner and happy that other representatives of his family were present. He said all of this was in the tradition set by his grandfather many years ago.

In addition, Mr. Rockefeller said he was grateful that he was able to recognize personally so many of the people at the tables before him and single them out as his friends.

Other Speakers

On the speakers' dias in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller were:

Lester Granger, executive secretary of the league; William Garrison, the league's president; Edward Lewis, executive secretary, Urban League of Greater New York; Mrs. Garnett Atkins, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Moon, the Rev. S. H. Sweeney, and Charles Buchanan, manager of the Savoy Ballroom.

Mr. Granger acted as toastmaster, and Mr. Lewis and Mr. Garrison spoke briefly.

Text of the scroll follows:

"Winthrop Rockefeller, reared under Christian influences and in the tradition of personal responsibility, possessed of a sense of social togetherness, has served well the cause of American teamwork, especially in his leadership within the Urban League, and in his many varied citizenship activi-

Appreciation Expressed

"This scroll is presented by the Harlem Mobilization Committee of the Urban League in recognition and appreciation of his personal leadership in the 1948 Harlem Mobilization Drive—a movement to unite the residents of the Harlem community more completely into the social and economic life of Greater New York."

The scroll was signed by Mrs. Moon and Mrs. Oliver as co-chairmen. Other members of the committee include:

Mesdames Luebelle Hillyard, Garnett A. Ingram, Mary Brooks, Dorothy S. Homer, Inez Gumbs, Helen Harden, Willamae Young, Doll T. Dounavent, Henrietta McLane, Rita Haynes, Helen McKenzie, Amanda R. Kelsey, Modesta Rogiemore, and Miss Florence Coleman.

32b 1949

Urban League

Gene Tunney Heads Campaign to Improve Negroes' Status

Ted Kell

Gene Tunney, second from left, retired undefeated heavyweight champion, who was appointed yesterday chairman of the 1949 Urban League fund campaign, with other fund leaders at the luncheon held at the Yale Club, Vanderbilt Avenue at Forty-fourth Street. Left to right are Winthrop Rockefeller, a member of the league's board of director and a vice-chairman of the campaign; Mr. Tunney, Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the National Urban League, and Levi Jackson, captain of the Yale football team and also a vice-chairman of the 1949 drive. The purpose of the campaign is to seek funds for the improvement of job opportunities and living conditions among Negroes

Tunney Says Education Will Eliminate Prejudice

Race prejudice may be forced underground by special laws, but it will be eliminated only through education, Gene Tunney, former world heavyweight boxing champion, who has accepted the chairmanship of the 1949 Urban League fund campaign, said yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Yale Club, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, Mr. Tunney said that many Americans were reluctant to grant equality of opportunity to the Negro because of a sincere belief that the Negro, collectively, was incapable of rising to intellectual and cultural parity with white persons.

Mr. Tunney said such thinking came from a misunderstanding of the facts, and could be altered only by the forces of enlightenment.

The luncheon, given by Clendenin J. Ryan, marked the start of a drive to collect gifts from business sources in advance of the campaign, which will start in April. The goal for the special drive, which will be conducted by a committee under Mr. Ryan, is $150,000. The over-all total for the campaign is $435,625.

Levi Jackson, captain-elect of the Yale football team, who has been appointed a vice-chairman of the campaign, spoke briefly. Others who spoke were Robert W. Dowling, president of the City Investing Company; Dwight Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation; Lester B. Granger, secretary of the National Urban League; Edward E. Lewis, director of the New York Urban League; Julius Thomas, league director of industrial relations, and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University. Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the National Urban League, presided.

Aids Negro Youth Counseling

To aid in the counseling of Negro youth, the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, is mailing "vocational opportunity kits," containing educational and guidance literature, to 500 schools, colleges, cooperating agencies and fifty-six local Urban Leagues, it was announced yesterday. This material is being mailed in anticipation of the National Urban League's Vocational Opportunity Campaign Week, March 14-21, directed to Negro youth with the slogan, "The Future Is Your—Plan and Prepare!"

WOMEN SPUR DRIVE OF URBAN LEAGUE

Pledge Support to $500,000 Fund Is Goal in a Meeting at Gracie Mansion

Friends of the Urban League for social work among Negroes met at Gracie Mansion yesterday to spur a fund-raising campaign for $500,000 here for the support of the national office and various local branches. Mrs. Paul O'Dwyer, the Mayor's sister-in-law, was hostess and shared the chairmanship of the sponsoring committee with Mrs. Samuel Chapman.

Mrs. Chapman praised the league for having a constructive approach to the Negro problem, adding that her friends who had studied the organization were gratified with the quality of social work rendered.

The fifty-eight business and professional women of both races who were present, were asked to follow through with a visit to league branches, starting with the Harlem branch at 202 West 136th Street, for a first-hand appraisal of the program carried on for industrial and social betterment of Negroes.

Lloyd K. Garrison compared the meeting to one organized by Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin in 1910, and added that concern with the problems of Negro migrants of that day lead to the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes from which the present league eventually evolved. This group found housing, health and employment among Negroes deplorable everywhere, he said, and resolved to concentrate on city problems, believing that more could be accomplished under an urban leadership.

Priority of Jobs Debated

Mrs. Gardner Cowles, chairman of the women's division, said she viewed "the Negro problem not as a racial problem but a broad economic problem," believing that job opportunities should come first with all other things following in order.

Saying that he did not agree that "jobs are everything," Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, asked that attention be given to community planning "since economics are not the whole story but the means to an end, and for the Negro, an opportunity for full cultural ripening."

He cited Miami, Fort Worth and Tampa as cities in the South where the league had promoted successfully a new type of interracial cooperation that improved recreation facilities, hospital care and conditions for delinquent youth among the Negro population.

Winthrop Rockefeller was present to wish the league well. He declared that fund-raising meetings were a powerful force in breaking down "those misconceptions that make race relations a problem."

Other speakers included Mrs. Edith M. Alexander of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, Mrs. Bennett Cerf, Mrs. Henry Lee Moon and Miss Manet Fowler who was introduced as a person who typified what the league had accomplished in broadening opportunities for Negro women.

PROGRESS OF NEGRO HELD A HELP TO ALL

Urban League Reviews Gains Made in Civic Program in 1948 to Widen Its Aid

By relating the problems of the Negro community to the needs of the city as a whole, there has been a measure of progress for everybody, the Urban League of Greater New York said yesterday in reviewing its record for 1948. The league has branches in Jamaica, Queens, the Bronx, Harlem and Brooklyn.

Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary, said that the policy of seeing the Negro question as a community responsibility, has enabled the league to interest "a fine type of person" for league undertakings. He said that the continued expansion of the Negro population in the Bronx has proved the worth of starting a branch at 578 East 161st Street, the Bronx, where the needs of the Negro and the Puerta Rican population will be studied.

The policy of the league in the Bronx and in Queens will be to increase the employment of Negroes, especially young people with skills, in neighborhood stores and industries. Samuel Gertz of the Gertz Department Store, Jamaica, became a member of the league's board of directors, "determined to practice what he preached to other merchants," Mr. Lewis said. Negro clerks at that store have made good, the records revealed.

The league has concluded from a survey of housing in Queens that there are many "tacit agreements" to exclude Negroes from residential areas. Calling for a more liberal neighborhood attitude, Mr. Lewis pointed out that buyers on the whole, are different from renters, with a greater interest in keeping up neighborhood standards, but the opposition to the Negro buyer is no less intense than the opposition to the renter."

In summoning community leaders to places on league committees, he said that attention is being concentrated on juvenile delinquency in the Bronx, a condition that will be corrected by better houses and better employment for the parents. "A pilot project" in the Prospect Avenue area has attempted to place qualified young Negro people in good employment "as an example," he said.

Mr. Lewis said that the Brooklyn league has found a new home at an undisclosed place in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, where the Negro population of that Borough is now centered. Housed at 105 Fleet Place, the branch was left behind by the eastward shift of the population fully five years ago. The league expects to occupy the new home "this year."

The housing situation in Brooklyn is typified by a brownstone mansion now converted into apartment house for from two to five families, with sufficient light and air for only one family, he said. In such areas, the delinquency of the children has been "marked," he added.

The league added to the board Rabbi Charles E. Shulman president of the Riverdale Temple and Urban Affairs officer for the Bronx. Others were P. J. Ebbott, vice president of the United States six billion dollar National Bank; Mrs. Charles H. Silver, executive manager of the American Woolen Company; Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor Emeritus of the Columbia University Teachers College, is doing a year in purchasing power for the league are at 202 West 136th Street. The league operated at the board. Central of-Tunney said today. Champion

Cost of Negro Problem Put at $6 Billions Yearly

New York, March 2 (AP).—The so-called "Negro problem" is costing the United States six billion dollars a year in purchasing power, C. LeGost, assistant vice president of the Dollar Savings Bank—both on about $150,000 last year. Thewhere he accepted the chairman-

ship of the 1949 Urban League Fund campaign.

The retired fight champion said income and job advancement chances are being withheld from the nation's Negroes. Thus, he added, "the United States is losing an estimated six-billion-dollar purchasing power yearly."

URBAN LEAGUE REPORT

The recent report by the Urban League must have caused some eye brow lifting among those who thought that we had made some social gains. The housing situation as it affects our people is still appalling, according to the report. Too many people are still being crowded into living quarters, creating a hazard that must be taken care of. Twenty-four per cent of our people live in Washington. Sixty-four per cent live in units that have no running water. Forty-five per cent have no installed cooking units. The housing report shows more and more inadequate housing.

The alarming section of the report is that part that deals with health. We have 67 per cent of the tuberculosis and 71 per cent of the syphilis, even though these two diseases were supposed to be a white man's affliction. It means that no one in Washington is safe in a civilization that is so wrecked with such health conditions. We just cannot laugh off these figures. These are facts that are irrefutable.

Our children commit more than 73 per cent of the juvenile crime. 70.3 per cent of the felonies are laid at our feet. We are charged with committing more than 55 per cent of the misdemeanors. Down through the report the plight is far from encouraging. We think that the best ray of hope was that advanced by the founder of the Washington Urban League, Mrs. Ruth I. Baldwin.

"Let us work not as colored nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but together as American citizens for the common good our our common city, our common country."

All Washington would do well to adopt the philosophy found in this declaration and in self defense set out to do something about it.

The Call From The Urban League

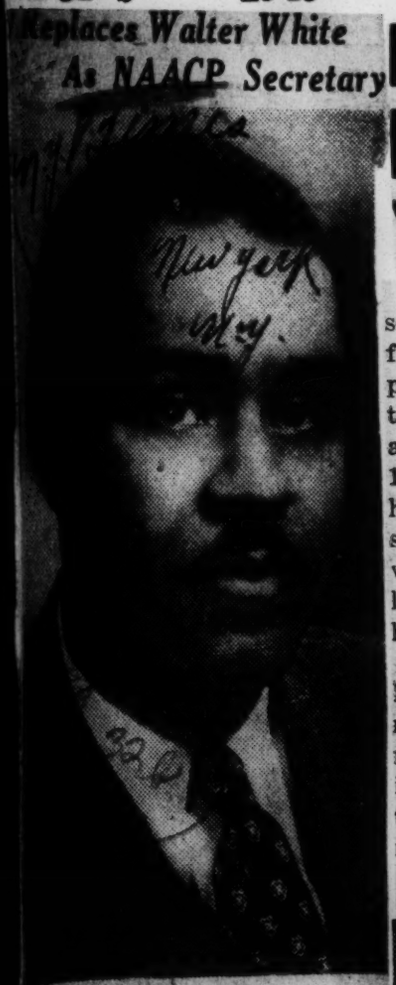
The National Urban League, for the first time in its thirty-eight year-old history, is undertaking, through its Southern Division, a fund-raising campaign in order to secure badly needed funds to continue the noble services it is rendering to Negroes in urban communities. The campaign is geared to begin in Atlanta on or about the middle of February. It will be the first in a series to be conducted in Metropolitan areas of the South. It is fitting and proper that such worthy campaign has its initial start in Atlanta Atlanta is the headquarters for the entire Southern Field Division. Atlanta has enjoyed the leadership of all of the workers and officials who have served this office over the years. And Atlanta is the home of most of those who have served as its Director, including its present Director, Dr. Nelson Jackson.

These are good reasons why the approaching campaign should merit our loyal support and generous contribution. But there are other and more compelling reasons. During the 38 years the National Urban League has been on the firing line for Negroes, it has neither asked nor received, any substantial gifts from the Southern people. It has remained content to lift the great mass of southern Negroes from menial to skilled occupations. It has been a lighthouse in the storm of economic stress and strain. It has been a pioneer in the field of Vocational Guidance for the Negro boys and girls of our schools and colleges, having reached more than 267,000 in the Vocational Opportunity campaign alone.

The Urban League's story of achievement among southern Negroes is its richest and most priceless heritage. In Mississippi four years ago, one plant reported an almost 100 per cent white employment. Today, over 50 per cent of its personnel is Negro. That story can be multiplied to an indeterminable length. The National Urban League is truly an interracial organization. Today it counts some 3,000 Negro and White board members in the 57 cities having local chapters. These Negro and white leaders work together with more than 400 staff members in the League's day-to-day counselling and acting on racial problems. Over 98 per cent of its support in the past has come from Northern philanthropy.

Here are some of the achievements listed to the credit of the League in recent years:

- Organization of a health clinic in Fort Worth, Texas.
- Aid in the establishment of a convalescent home in Atlanta, Ga.
- Consultation with department store management in Richmond. Va. on personnel problems concerning absenteeism. Result: More efficient Negro workers.
- Screening of all Negro employees for a Marietta Ga., aircraft manufacturing plant.
- Development of a home in Tampa, Fla., for delinquent girls.
- Service to more than 165.000 secondary school and college students during the 1947 Vocational Opportunity Campaign (VOC).
- Assistance in the placement of Negro social workers in agencies in Miami, Fla.
- Consultant services to government, industry, and labor in planning housing for low income groups.
- Organization of new Urban Leagues in Oklahoma City. Okla. and Jacksonville, Fla. Result: These cities took the lead in solving their own problems.
- Creation of eight neighborhood clubs in Little Rock. Ark. Results: Beautification and betterment of Negro communities in that city.



Replaces Walter White As NAACP Secretary

Roy Wilkins

Roy Wilkins was named temporary executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a meeting yesterday of the association's board of directors.

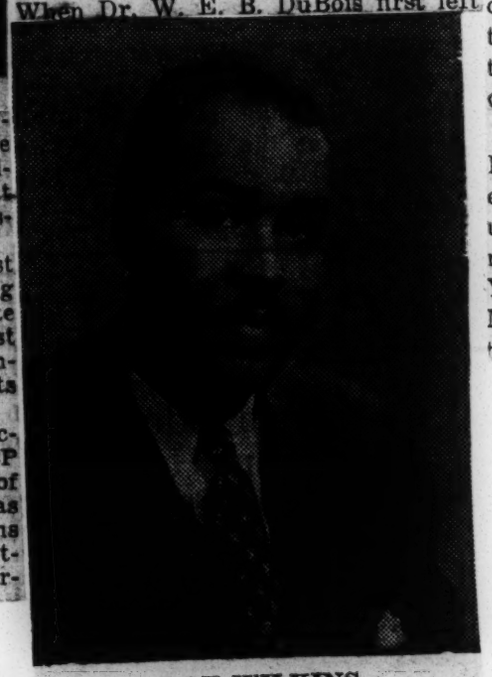
Mr. Wilkins will fill the post of Walter White, who is starting a leave of absence. Mr. White was to have taken his leave last Jan. 1, but he decided to continue to work on a civil rights program.

Mr. Wilkins was assistant secretary. He joined the NAACP in 1931 and has been editor of The Crisis since 1934. He has made a number of investigations for the association and has written pamphlets and magazine articles.

Roy Wilkins Takes Over Leadership of NAACP; W. White on Leave for Year

New York.—Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was named acting secretary by the Association's board of directors at its regular monthly meeting, June 13. Mr. Wilkins will be executive head of the NAACP during the absence of Walter White, secretary, who was granted a year's leave following the board's refusal to accept his resignation.

As assistant secretary since 1931, Mr. Wilkins has been second in command of the NAACP staff and has regularly served as acting secretary in the absence of Mr. White. Prior to joining the NAACP staff, he was managing editor of The Kansas City (Mo.) CALL from 1923 until 1931. When Dr. W. E. B. DuBois first left the Association in 1934, Mr. Wilkins succeeded him as editor of The Crisis, serving the NAACP in a dual capacity.



ROY WILKINS

Has Traveled

In addition to his administrative responsibilities, Mr. Wilkins has traveled extensively, speaking before clubs, forums, college groups, associations and conventions on various aspects of race relations. As chairman of the executive committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, he has been in the forefront of the fight for equality of job opportunities.

In 1932, Mr. Wilkins and George S. Schuyler, disguised as day laborers, made an investigation of conditions in contractors' camps on the fleed control project in Mississippi. Following their report, wages of Negro workers on the project were substantially increased.

During the one-week strike of Philadelphia transit workers against promotion of Negroes to jobs as motormen in 1943, he was in charge of NAACP activities in that city. In 1945, he served along with Dr. DuBois and Mr. White as an NAACP consultant to the American delegation at the founding conference of the United Nationas in San Francisco.

Born August 30, 1901, in St. Louis, Mr. Wilkins was reared and educated in St. Paul, Minn., and was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1922. He lives in New York with Mrs. Wilkins, the former Miss Minnie Badeau of St. Louis, to whom he was married in 1929.

Roy Wilkins Enjoys Full Power as NAACP Secretary

Moon Clarifies Walter White's Status; Says He May Speak for Group at Times

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Henry L. Moon, public relations director of the NAACP, last Friday clarified matters relative to the status of Walter White, the association's executive secretary who is on a year's leave of absence.

According to Mr. Moon, during Mr. White's absence, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, is clothed with full administrative responsibility and all the power and authority of the office.

There may be occasions, however, when Mr. White will speak for the association, Mr. Moon added.

Moon's Statement

Mr. Moon charged that he was quoted inaccurately in an interview, and gave the NNPA a statement which said in part:

"I explained to your reporter that Walter White, by action of the board of directors, is secretary-on-leave, and that the board had designated Roy Wilkins as acting secretary with full administrative responsibility and all power and authority of the secretaryship.

"In response to your reporter's query about Mr. White's representing the association in any manner, I did not reply with a flat 'Yes.'

Board's Policy

"Having in mind certain pending matters and the fact that the board occasionally designates persons, other active staff members, to represent the association,

"I said that there might be occasions on which Mr. White, even though on leave, might speak for the association, adding that his on-leave status relieved him of the responsibilities of an active staff member.